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Survey Shows Bush Has Seized Control With 8-Point Lead

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Vice President George Bush has transformed the 1988 presidential election into a battle about his issues, has seized Governor Michael S. Dukakis's mantle of competence and has deflated his opponent's public image, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

The survey found Mr. Bush with a clear lead of 47 percent to 39 percent over Mr. Dukakis.

Perhaps more important for his long-term prospects, Mr. Bush has managed to make many of his personal criticisms of his Democratic rival stick. The latest poll found Mr. Dukakis with his highest unfavorable rating since he emerged as a national candidate in the spring of 1987.

The most important message of the poll was that the sudden gains Mr. Bush recorded after the Republican National Convention last month had lasted past Labor Day, into a period when voters had begun to take serious measure of the candidates. This telephone poll of 1,159 registered voters drawn from a sample of 1,606 adults was conducted from last Thursday through Sunday.

The latest shifts in an election year that has been characterized by swift changes in voters' opinions

are hardly definitive; 4 voters in 10 are undecided or say they could still change their current choice, and Mr. Bush leads by only one percentage point among that third of voters who say they are paying a lot of attention to the campaign.

For now, though, the vice president is benefiting from something that has little to do with the campaign itself: an increasingly positive national mood. Fifty-five percent of the 1,606 adults in the overall sample approve of how President Ronald Reagan is handling the presidency, his best rating all year, and the public is less pessimistic than it was about the state of the nation's economy.

The survey found 57 percent of the registered voters saying that the economy was improving or was already in good shape and staying that way. Mr. Bush overwhelmed Mr. Dukakis among these voters.

As a result, the Republican ticket led the Democratic ticket by 47 percent to 39 percent in the poll, which had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points. These figures are based on the inclinations of a "probable electorate," a measure of the state of the contest that takes into account each respondent's likelihood of casting a ballot in November.

In a little over a month, at least one voter in seven has shifted allegiance. A Times-CBS News Poll taken in early August, after the Democratic National Convention, showed the Massachusetts governor ahead by 50 percent to 34 percent in the probable electorate.

The best news for the Democrats in the latest poll was the low standing of Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, Mr. Bush's running mate.

When asked to choose separately between the two candidates for vice



John Paul walking with Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa, left, after an unscheduled Johannesburg stop Wednesday.

Lesotho Drama Ends as Pope Arrives

By John D. Battersby
New York Times Service

MASERU, Lesotho — Lesotho security forces, apparently directed by a special South African task force, stormed a busload of 69 hostages being held by four armed black hijackers on Wednesday outside the British High Commission offices.

The storming of the bus occurred within 30 minutes of the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Maseru, capital of this tiny landlocked kingdom.

[Four people were killed and 11 were wounded in the assault, Reuters reported from Maseru. The dead included three of the four hijackers and a schoolgirl hostage on the

bus, a police statement issued in Pretoria said.]

After the shooting, white soldiers in blue combat gear, some of them with their faces blacked, swarmed over the bus.

The firing came at 7:30 P.M., 26 hours after the hijackers parked the bus containing nuns, children and teachers outside the British offices and demanded to see the pope, whose motorcade had passed the scene 30 minutes earlier.

Flares and tracer bullets could be seen from a nearby hotel, and there were sporadic bursts of automatic weapons fire over a 20-minute period.

The Lesotho police maintained roadblocks leading to the scene after the incident and

would not allow reporters near the scene.

The pope arrived eight hours late, by road from South Africa, after an unscheduled stop in Johannesburg.

The hijackers seized the busload of pilgrims about 200 miles (324 kilometers) southeast of Maseru on Tuesday afternoon and stormed two police roadblocks before arriving at the British offices and demanding to see the British high commissioner.

The hijackers, thought to be members of a rebel group that opposes Lesotho's military government, also wanted to see the pope and King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho.

Their demands, which were conveyed

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Trade Deficit Narrows in U.S., Boosting Dollar

Stock Prices Rise Sharply On Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed sharply in July, falling to \$9.53 billion, the government said Wednesday in a report that encouraged Reagan administration officials and economists and sent financial markets steeply higher.

The deficit, adjusted for seasonal variations, plunged by 27.9 percent

Oil prices rebounded from recent depressed levels. Page 9.

from \$13.22 billion in June, as imports of manufactured goods dropped sharply.

The fall in imports during July was seen as an indication that surging economic growth is cooling down, implying relief of inflationary pressures. The June deficit was revised from an originally reported \$12.54 billion.

The dollar jumped following the report, rising by more than 2 pence against the Deutsche mark in New York. Stock prices surged, with the Dow Jones industrial average up 17.60 points at the close. (Pages 10 and 13).

The Commerce Department began releasing two sets of numbers Wednesday, one that reflects the costs of insurance and freight and another that tallies only the customs value of imported items.

When the costs of insurance and freight for imported goods were taken out, the July trade gap was \$8.1 billion.

Including insurance and freight, the annual deficit was \$170.3 billion in 1987 and \$70 billion for the first half of 1988. On the customs-only basis, the gap would be \$152.1 billion in 1987 and \$60.8 billion for the first six months of this year.

Analysts had forecast a much higher deficit, of up to \$115 billion. But the July trade gap was the lowest recorded since December 1984, when the shortfall was \$8 billion.

The July improvement reflected an 8.9 percent drop in imports, which declined to \$35.99 billion from a record June figure of \$39.50 billion. Exports inched up 0.7 percent to \$26.5 billion, keeping them near the record levels established in the last several months. The drop in imports came primarily in big-ticket capital goods, which fell by \$1.2 billion, to \$8 billion.

The import drop suggested a slackening in the pace of economic activity that will enable the Federal Reserve Board to adhere to a steady monetary policy at least until after the November presidential election, economists said.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, welcomed the improvement in the trade figures and said that the deficit, expressed in constant dollars to remove the effects of inflation and exchange-rate changes, was now 42.3 percent lower than it was in the third quarter of 1986.

Commerce Secretary C. William Verity Jr., who also described the deficit report as "great news," said in a statement, "Compared with the same seven months of last year, exports surged 28 percent while imports rose less than 10 percent."

Without the insurance and freight costs, July imports were down 9 percent from June to \$34.53 billion.

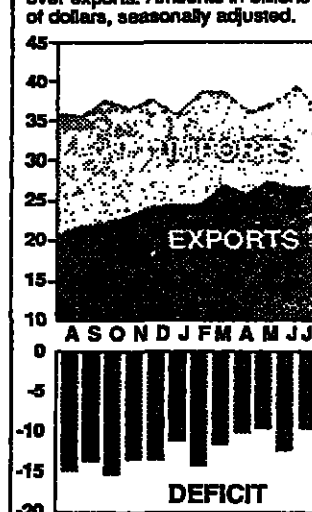
Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers, said, "I think what makes these numbers interesting is that you have this big shift from an export-led to an import-led trade improvement."

The broad-based decline in im-

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U.S. Balance of Trade

Deficit is the excess of imports over exports. Amounts in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted.



*Import figures shown on a Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) basis, which includes insurance and freight charges. The Customs Value based figure for July, excluding these costs, is \$34.53 billion.

Source: Commerce Department

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Libya to Make Poison Gas, U.S. Asserts

WASHINGTON — The United States said Wednesday it had concluded that Libya had the ability to produce chemical weapons and was about to begin manufacturing poison gas.

Libya is believed to be "on the verge of full-scale production," a State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said at a news briefing.

Mr. Redman said that the U.S. government, long worried that Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar

Turkey says its report on the use of chemical weapons against Iraqi Kurds does not clear Iraq. Page 3.

Gadhafi, was seeking an arsenal of chemical weapons, had recently come to the conclusion that he had completed a weapons plant.

"That is a particularly worrisome development in view of Libya's track record," he said, referring to the Libyan war with neighboring Chad and U.S. allegations that Colonel Gadhafi was backing terror groups.

"We have reports of Libyan use of chemical weapons late last year against Chadian forces," Mr. Redman said. "We also have the general record of irresponsible behavior on the part of Gadhafi."

He declined to provide the evidence on which Washington had based its conclusions, saying that he never commented on sources of sensitive information.

He also declined to specify what types of chemical weapons Washington thought Libya could make.

NBC television reported Wednesday that Libya planned to make nerve gas and that it would soon be able to produce large amounts of mustard gas at a plant 80 kilometers (50 miles) from Tripoli.

The United States bombed Tripoli in 1986 in reprisal for what Washington said was Libyan backing of terrorist attacks.

In recent months Colonel Gadhafi has sought to end his diplomatic isolation, seeking better ties with neighboring countries and a resumption of normal trade with European nations.

But a State Department official contended in an interview that Colonel Gadhafi had not changed and said that Washington had warned other countries to that effect.

Mr. Redman asserted that the world community needed to take "vigorous action" against the use of chemical weapons.

He said the chemicals needed to make poison gas were readily available on the world market, because they are used in pesticides, and he urged any country selling such "precursor chemicals" to Libya to stop doing so.

Mr. Redman said public pressure against nations acquiring and using chemical weapons was essential.

Last week, the United States accused Iraq of using poison gas against Iraqi Kurds.

Iraq denied the allegation, and several Arab countries have raised questions about it, but the United States has stood by its charges.

The United States in the past condemned Iraq for using poison gas against Iranian forces in the Gulf War.

Iraq has admitted using chemical arms against Iran but has insisted that it did so only in retaliation for Iranian gas attacks.

Hurricane Hits Yucatán and Threatens U.S. Coast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANCUN, Mexico — One of the strongest hurricanes in history battered the resorts of the Yucatán Peninsula on Wednesday with 160-mph winds and torrential rains. Thousands of people fled coastal areas to shelters inland.

In Cancun, "the wind was blowing out windows everywhere," an official said of the resort where thousands of Americans and Europeans vacation each year.

Residents along the Texas coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 560 miles

(900 kilometers) to the north, where the hurricane is expected to strike next, stockpiled food and supplies and prepared to evacuate.

The hurricane, designated Gilbert, is "extremely dangerous," the U.S. National Weather Service said. The winds reached 175 mph earlier Wednesday, but later fell to 160 mph, the weather service said.

Robert Sheets, director of the National Hurricane Center in Florida, said earlier Wednesday that he expected the hurricane to reach the

coasts of Texas and Louisiana in 48 to 60 hours.

The hurricane is a Category 5 storm, the strongest and deadliest type. Such storms have maximum sustained winds greater than 155 mph and can cause catastrophic damage.

Only two Category 5 hurricanes have hit the United States — the 1935 storm that killed 408 people in Florida and a hurricane designated Camille that devastated the Mississippi coast in 1969 and killed 256 people.

Oil companies evacuated thousands of workers from rigs in the gulf, according to reports from New Orleans.

[In Jamaica, Prime Minister Edward P.G. Seaga said Wednesday that the hurricane had struck a far more devastating blow to the island than initial estimates indicated. The New York Times reported. As the death toll rose to 25, Mr. Seaga said in an interview that it now appeared that the hurricane had damaged 80 percent of Jamaica's

500,000 homes, destroying 100,000 of them.

He said Jamaica's poultry and banana industries had been wiped out and that total losses would now probably exceed \$500 million.

[He appealed for international relief agencies to send food, blankets and bedding. Although the death toll was uncertain, officials said it was the worst natural disaster on the island in decades.]

The hurricane swept across the

See STORM, Page 2

Gorbachev Shifts Focus To the Common Man

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Through the artful use of television, Mikhail S. Gorbachev has cast himself this week in the role of a leader who, against all odds and bureaucrats, is fighting for the aspirations and comforts of the common man.

For the first three years of his tenure, Mr. Gorbachev staged a revolution mainly of ideas, returning a measure of dignity to the country's scholars, journalists and artists and introducing a comprehensive list of plans for change.

Some of those plans have been put into effect, but most remain blueprints, and the problems that grate on ordinary people — problems of housing, food, medical care, ecology and working conditions — are growing worse.

After a six-week vacation in the Crimea, Mr. Gorbachev has begun a new political season with a trip to the heartland, the Siberian cities of Krasnoyarsk and Novosibirsk. For the last three days, the evening news program Vremya has shown extensive footage of Mr. Gorbachev

as he toured factories, grocery stores and neighborhoods, listening to and answering the plaintive, and sometimes desperate, complaints of local workers.

Mr. Gorbachev, who will reportedly deliver a major domestic policy statement this week, has clearly begun a campaign to win over ordinary people the way he did intellectuals in the first years of his reign.

At one point in Krasnoyarsk, Mr. Gorbachev said that the people were "at my throat," adding, "and they are right." But Mr. Gorbachev never appeared bothered or defensive. He seems to sense that he can gain politically by allowing people to vent their frustrations.

As a politician and a television performer, Mr. Gorbachev is his own best director, and he has taken this Siberian trip as an occasion to show that he will not overlook the country's most persistent problems. The lengthy excerpts broad-

See GORBACHEV, Page 6



LET THE GAMES BEGIN — Korean girls in the Olympic Stadium in Seoul practicing Wednesday for the ceremonies on Saturday that will open the 1988 Summer Olympics. Page 15.

The Plight of the Honeybees: A Mite From Asia Is Wiping Them Out

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like fleas with smaller fleas to bite on (and so on, ad infinitum), honeybees have been smitten by a mite, with lethal consequences for them and potentially serious economic consequences for humans.

In parts of Western Europe, researchers say, up to 90 percent of the bee colonies have been afflicted to some extent by the microscopic mite, Varroa jacobsoni, a relatively recent import from Asia.

In Lebanon, 90 percent of the bee colonies have been wiped out, and Israel and Syria have also been severely affected.

Apart from reducing honey production, the mite has broader economic implications: the affliction has broader economic implications for the pollination of crops, as well as wild plants that produce seeds on which birds and other wildlife feed. The average colony of bees is worth

20 to 40 times as much in crop pollination as in honey production.

"The mite has only recently affected industrialized countries," said Nicola Bradbeer, an expert on tropical apiculture at the International Bee Research Association in Cardiff, Wales, which is said to house the world's largest amount of written material about bees.

"There are dozens of remedies," she said, "but the thing is very hard to treat and there is no one thing that works 100 percent."

The most promising development is the discovery by a French scientist that small doses of an American-made pesticide called Fipronil kill the mites without affecting the bees or leaving a detectable residue in honey.

Roger Borneck, director of the Institut Technique de l'Apiculture, south of Paris, puts the chemical on strips of PVC plastic inside the hives, where it continues to act for up to 40 days, compared with 2 to 8 days for other chemicals fatal to mites.

"We will probably be able to save the bees if beekeepers start using this chemical as soon as possible," Mr. Borneck said. Although the product has proved efficient under controlled conditions in the institute's hives, only time will tell whether it will succeed in reversing the global mite of the mite.

"It is a big problem in most of the world," said Gattano Palmieri, a bee expert with the Food and Agriculture Organization, a United Nations specialized agency in Rome.

Geographical separation has helped keep the affliction out of a few areas, including the British Isles, parts of Scandinavia, Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia, he said. In the United States, infestations have been found in about half the states.

"Unless urgent action is taken, within two or three years all the bee colonies in the affected countries will be wiped out," Mr. Palmieri said.

Because controlling the mites is both labor

intensive and expensive, he said, small farmers and traditional beekeepers are more likely to suffer the consequences of Varroa jacobsoni than large commercial apiculture concerns.

The mite was first identified in Java early this century by the Dutch entomologist after whom it is named. A parasite on Asian bees, it crossed species at some stage and began spreading quickly among the honeybees common in Europe.

The mite reproduces "very rapidly" in the brood cells of the honeybees, according to Harald Hoppe, a researcher at the Animal Health Institute in Freiburg, Germany.

The mite preys on the bees in both their larval and adult stages. By sucking blood, it creates wounds that remain open and then admit viral or bacterial infections. The infestation disrupts the behavior of the bees, curtails their flying cycle and impedes cell formation within the hive.

"In the end, the colony usually dies of secondary infections," Mr. Hoppe said. "Without treat-

ment, the colony dies, usually three or four years after the first infestation."

In West Germany about 90 percent of the colonies have been infested; in France, according to Mr. Borneck, it is about 80 percent, with an estimated mortality rate of 20 percent.

The Asian bee has learned to kill or eliminate the mite, but its European cousin has no defenses. Mr. Hoppe says he believes the mites may originally have come to Europe about 12 years ago with some bees that were shipped from Pakistan to a research center near Frankfurt.

Mr. Borneck said it was unlikely that depleted colonies could be replaced by mite-resistant Asian bees, because they are ill-adapted to the cold climate of northern Europe.

In Brussels, a spokesman for the European Commission said there was concern about the mite's cost to farming in the 12-nation Economic Community. The commission is preparing a campaign to inform beekeepers about methods to deal with Varroa infestation.

"Without treat-

Solidarity Now Too Narrow for Spiraling Dissent

By Jackson Diehl

GDANSK, Poland — As muscular young workers mixed with white-haired professors in the courtyard of a Roman Catholic church here last weekend, the broad social alliance that made the Solidarity labor union into a powerful political movement in 1980 seemed visibly reborn.

Nearly seven years after Solidarity was suppressed by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, a new corps of striking workers has moved into the union's surviving, illegal structures from below, giving Solidarity the strongest shop-floor presence it has had since martial law crushed its organization in 1981.

At the same time, the country's opposition elite, ranging from longtime union advisers to lapsed Communists, lay Catholic activists and young conscientious objectors, have set aside their separate agendas and agreed on Lech Walesa as leader and the relegalization of Solidarity as a predominant objective.

Mr. Walesa's ability to reassemble this broad alliance over the last 10 days may confirm official fears that the relegalization of Solidarity would create not just an independent trade union but the 10-million-strong opposition front that nearly destroyed the Communist Party during what General Jaruzelski called the "anarchy and chaos" of 1981.

Nevertheless, many of Solidarity's veteran activists feel the union that is struggling to emerge in this year's strikes and negotiations will differ considerably from the one that was born in the nationwide uprising of August 1980.

Changes both within the Polish work force and in the intellectual movement could end Solidarity's role as a broad alliance, turning it back toward the concerns of blue-collar workers while many intellectuals move into strictly political associations, opposition leaders said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Solidarity as it now exists is already in the throes of change. Since an amnesty two years ago freed most of its activists from jail and ended the need for clandestine, conspiratorial activity, the union has nominally been run by an "executive commission" of regional leaders, headed by Mr. Walesa.

The groups are illegal but authorities have refrained from arresting their members. This network of veteran leaders, most of whom originally emerged during the strikes of 1980 and kept the union alive during long years of suppression, now find themselves coexisting with the leaders of strike committees that grew out of this year's wave of stoppages.

The workers' movement the new committees represent appears to be rapidly growing in strength. Since the stoppages ended 10 days ago, the committees have taken the bold step of openly signing up workers for new Solidarity chapters.

The response has been remarkable. More than 4,000 workers at the Nowa Huta steel mill in Krakow, Poland's biggest enterprise, have already signed up, while 3,500 of 4,000 workers in the Gdansk ship repair yard have reportedly enlisted.

Mr. Walesa and longtime colleagues have moved quickly to make room for the new activists. Delegations from strike committees sat alongside the old executive commission at a Solidarity meeting in Gdansk on Saturday.

Activists said Mr. Walesa's delegation at talks with the government would include one representative of each of the interfactory strike committees, while veteran figures such as the former underground leader, Zbigniew Bukaj, would be sidelined.

Still, Mr. Walesa and other senior Solidarity strategists are concerned about the union's ability to accommodate the new protesters, and particularly the young, angry workers who make up their core.

Although they admire Mr. Walesa, many young strikers were embittered by his decision to call a halt to the stoppages without having received any guarantee of Solidarity's

legalization in a meeting with Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak.

"These guys see Walesa, with his fat belly and his big nose and his Nobel Prize," said one union adviser. "And they themselves have nothing, absolutely nothing. Eventually they will find one of their own to lead them, and he will not necessarily be as committed to agreement and nonviolence as Lech."

For now, Mr. Walesa in control, the union's strategy is being shaped less by either the new or old workers' leaders than by a relatively small group of veteran opposition intellectuals.

Solidarity's proposal for its future was formulated in large part by one of them, the historian Adam Michnik. It is a model of the compromise approach the old leadership has always espoused. It would accept the legalization of the union in stages, beginning only at the factory-floor level, provide for an initial moratorium on strikes and take as a starting point a restrictive 1982 law on trade unions that would prevent Solidarity from assuming its former, region-based structure.

To moderate the politicization that turned Solidarity from a labor union into a mass movement in 1980, the opposition proposal also ties the relegalization to new provisions for freedom of association that would encourage intellectuals and dissidents to form debating clubs and other associations rather than joining Solidarity.

New Talks Are Slated For Walesa

Reuters

WARSAW — The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, will meet Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak on Thursday to prepare negotiations on the future of the union movement, the government spokesman said Wednesday.

"I can confirm there will be a meeting at noon tomorrow with the same set of participants as in the previous one with General Kiszczak," the spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said. General Kiszczak last met Mr. Walesa on Aug. 31.

Prospects for setting up the talks between the government, Solidarity and other groups including Roman Catholic Church officials became uncertain on Tuesday when Mr. Urban accused the banned trade union of making unacceptable demands.

Mr. Walesa and his colleagues have said the talks would be pointless if the government did not restore legal status to Solidarity, which was suppressed under martial law in December 1981.

The government has said it may re-legalize Solidarity, but it has also made clear that it does not want the union to re-emerge as a mass labor movement, as when it was legal from 1980 to 1981.

Mr. Urban said the aim of the meeting Thursday was to see if the two sides could set up more talks, possibly as early as Friday.

WORLD BRIEFS

3 Burmese Dissidents Agree on Role:

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Three Burmese opposition leaders said Wednesday that they were prepared to form an interim government and urged students to keep up nonviolent pressure to force the resignation of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party. U Tin Oo said by telephone from Rangoon that he, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Aung Gyi had reached a unified position after two days of calls by student leaders for urgent progress.

U Tin Oo, a retired general and former defense minister, said the opposition would not compromise with the ruling party but would give it "a few days" to relinquish power or he and other leading opponents would form a rival government. Diplomats in Rangoon said he was emerging as the foremost organizer of Burma's amorphous popular revolt.

More than 100,000 people marched through the streets of Rangoon on Wednesday, shouting for President Maung Maung government to step aside and let an interim administration lead Burma to democracy. U Nu and his League for Peace and Democracy last week announced the formation of their own rival government.

Iraq Accepts Gulf Talks in New York

GENEVA (Reuters) — Iraq announced its agreement Wednesday to attend a Gulf peace meeting at the United Nations in New York, putting to rest doubts whether talks would continue.

The UN mediator, Jan Eliasson, adjourned peace talks in Geneva on Tuesday and asked the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers to meet in New York before returning to Geneva. Iran accepted, but Iraq responded by saying it would only go to New York once a date was fixed for the resumption of the Geneva talks.

On Wednesday, the Iraqi delegation said it would attend the New York meeting in the first week of October even though a Geneva date has not yet been settled.

Japan Accused of Rice Import Limits

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. rice industry asked the government Wednesday to put its weight behind the industry's charge that Japan unfairly restricts rice imports and to force Japan to give imports 10 percent of its market.

The request was filed in the form of the first Section 301 petition under the new trade law. The U.S. trade ambassador, Clayton Yeutter, will have 45 days to decide whether the complaint is justified — a deadline that falls just before the presidential election.

If Mr. Yeutter accepts the petition, the new trade law sets up a relatively short timetable for resolution of the dispute before the United States can impose a unilateral response.

Hammadi Calls Grenades Harmless

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Mohammed Ali Hammadi, on trial for hijacking a U.S. airliner in 1985, used a blank grenade on Wednesday to demonstrate to a Frankfurt court that those he smuggled aboard the TWA jet were harmless.

Using a deactivated grenade provided by the court, Mr. Hammadi demonstrated how he had disarmed two grenades he smuggled on to the Trans World Airlines plane that was diverted to Beirut in June 1985. He acknowledged that he threatened to detonate the grenades in front of passengers to make them think they were dangerous.

Mr. Hammadi, who has admitted taking part in the 17-day hijacking but denied murdering a U.S. Navy diver, Robert D. Stethem, appeared to be countering testimony linking him to the slaying and portraying him as wantonly violent.

U.S. Witnesses Soviet Nuclear Test

SEMPALATINSK, U.S.S.R. (AP) — U.S. experts monitored a Soviet nuclear test explosion for the first time on Wednesday at this long-secret testing ground in the republic of Kazakhstan, the official Tass news agency reported.

At 100 to 150 kilotons, the blast had a force several times more powerful than the bomb that devastated Hiroshima, Japan, at the end of World War II, Tass said. The Hagfors Observatory of the Swedish Defense Research Establishment said it measured the explosion at 50 to 150 kilotons.

The joint verification experiment, which was preceded by a similar blast at a U.S. testing range at Pahute Mesa, Nevada, a month ago, marks a turning point in the two superpowers' nuclear testing policies. The verification techniques were expected to lead the U.S. Senate to ratify two long-pending treaties limiting the size of underground blasts.

U.S. Plans to Raise Limit on Refugees

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Reagan administration has proposed an increase in the number of refugees who can be admitted to the United States in the coming year and has announced plans for a dramatic jump in the number from Indochina, especially Vietnam.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz testified Tuesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee that President Ronald Reagan had approved the admission of up to 53,000 Asian refugees in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. Mr. Reagan had set a limit of 38,000 Asian refugees in the current fiscal year, and the State Department estimates that 35,000 will actually arrive.

The main reason for proposing the increase is simply that the number of refugees around the world has risen to more than 12 million, administration officials said. In addition, they said, Thailand and other nations in Southeast Asia that have been beset by a tide of Vietnamese refugees have been pleading with the United States to take more refugees from the region.

For the Record

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel arrived Wednesday in London for a visit with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Before leaving Israel, Mr. Peres said his country was trying to "prevent erosion in Europe's attitude" toward Israel while the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, is on a European tour.

The Swedish government issued a formal protest to Israel on Wednesday over the 1948 murder of Count Folke Bernadotte, a United Nations mediator. Count Bernadotte, a member of Sweden's royal family who was on a UN mission in Palestine, was killed by Jewish extremists fighting for an independent state. An interview with extremists who took part in the killing was published Sunday by an Israeli newspaper.

TRAVEL UPDATE

More U.S. Air Fare Cuts for Europe

NEW YORK (AP) — Following the lead of Pan Am Corp., several major U.S. airlines have sharply reduced air fares to Europe.

Pan Am on Tuesday announced a new round-trip restricted fare of \$299 to London from New York, Washington, Detroit and Miami. The new fare represents a 41 percent cut from the airline's previous lowest fare of \$508 for the same route, Pan Am said Wednesday. In addition, fares to London "Super Euro-saver," Pan Am said it also is offering new "Euro-saver" fares to 22 other European cities that are up to 50 percent cheaper.

American Airlines, Northwest Airlines and Trans World Airlines Inc. quickly said they would match the new fares in the markets where they compete with Pan Am. Continental Airlines said it was studying the possibility of fare cuts, but had made no decision.

Transit to Berlin to Be Improved

BERLIN (Reuters) — Bonn and East Berlin agreed Wednesday to improve road links through East Germany to West Berlin and to the speeding up the rail service to the enclave city.

Under the deal, announced by both sides, Bonn will pay East Germany 860 million Deutsche marks (\$465 million) a year from 1990 to 1999 for the transit routes, an increase of 335 million marks over the present annual payment. In return, East Germany has agreed to resurface two roads leading from West Berlin to West Germany and to open a major new crossing point in the Berlin Wall in 1994.

Papandreou's Wife Says Stewardess Is to Blame for Leader's Bad Health

By Paul Anastasi

ATHENS — A statement made on behalf of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's wife, Margaret, accusing a female friend of the Socialist leader of being responsible for his bad health, has stepped up a political crisis focusing on the government's future.

The statement on Tuesday apparently came in reaction to persisting reports that Mr. Papandreou, 69, plans to divorce his American wife and marry his 34-year-old companion.

The issue, in addition to the prime minister's health problems and the country's foreign policy and economic difficulties, has contributed to the government's plummeting popularity. Polls are predicting its defeat in general

elections scheduled to take place in nine months. The crisis has also contributed to U.S. predictions of a defeat for Mr. Papandreou and a subsequent toughening of Washington's stand on the U.S. bases negotiations. The talks broke off on Sept. 5.

The statement on behalf of Mrs. Papandreou, issued by a spokesman, said the assault on her personality was "inhuman."

It added: "The woman who stood by the side of Andreas Papandreou for 40 years, with dignity and high political morals, during both good and difficult times, and with whom she has four children and two grandchildren, is worthy at least of better treatment."

"All that Mrs. Margaret Papandreou asks is that she be left alone during the personal and family tragedy she is going through."

In a clear reference to the prime minister's friend, Dimitra Liani, a former Olympic Airways flight attendant, the statement said that "future historians will shed light on all these immoral things going on, and will clarify which persons living next to him in these recent times bear primary responsibility for the unforgivable negligence or guilt for the prime minister's health."

Mr. Papandreou was flown to

London three weeks ago for open heart surgery after doctors diagnosed a constriction of the aorta. The operation is scheduled for later this month.

Miss Liani has been constantly by the prime minister's side, and this week for the first time photographers were allowed to take pictures of them together on walks around the hospital grounds. The prime minister's children and grandchildren have visited him in hospital and have met Miss Liani, but Mrs. Papandreou has refused to go unless Miss Liani leaves.

Mr. Papandreou recently separated from his wife, former Margaret Chant, of Elmhurst, Illinois, whom he married in 1951 after both divorced their previous spouses.

No official divorce proceedings have been announced. But Miss Liani has petitioned for divorce from her husband, Alexis Kapopoulos, a former senior official of the Greek Communist Party.

The opposition conservative New Democracy Party said Tuesday that Mr. Papandreou's ailment had caused a "power vacuum" and a constitutional problem since no one was governing the country.

The government spokesman, however, said that Mr. Papandreou was in regular phone contact with his aides.



Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Greek prime minister, who issued a statement Tuesday attacking her husband's companion.

Shamir Visits Hungary For 2-Day Private Talks

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — The prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday for a two-day private visit and talks with senior Hungarian officials, the state news agency MTI reported.

MTI said the visit took place at Mr. Shamir's initiative.

BUSH: An 8-Point Lead in Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

president, 43 percent of the probable electorate chose Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, the Democratic nominee, and 33 percent chose Mr. Quayle. Only a third of the probable electorate said that Mr. Quayle was qualified to be president, but three-fifths said Mr. Bentsen was.

Most of the poll's other findings were decidedly sobering for the Democrats.

For example, only 27 percent of registered voters said the economy was getting worse. Not since September 1986 has the proportion of pessimists been this low. There was also some improvement in the way people viewed their own personal financial situation.

Perhaps the most disconcerting finding for Mr. Dukakis is that he is losing ground on the issue he once thought would be the key to his election: competence.

The governor has argued that ability, not ideology, should be the main criterion for electing a president this year, and voters agree.

Asked which was more important to them, knowing that a candidate was "competent at running the government" or agreeing with the candidate on the issues, 67 percent chose competence, and just 19 percent chose issues.

But voters now view Mr. Bush as more capable than Mr. Dukakis, by a margin of 51 percent to 32 percent. In early August, Mr. Dukakis had the edge on competence, by 40 percent to 35 percent.

Mr. Dukakis's situation is a textbook case of an increasingly common phenomenon: the politician who is virtually unknown, who wins primaries and with them a vaguely favorable image, and who then suffers a sharp decline in his standing as voters — getting much of their new information from the opposition — study him more closely and have second thoughts.

Mr. Bush's sharp attacks on Mr. Dukakis seem to have played an important role in the Republican nominee's surge.

The vice president has regularly derided Mr. Dukakis as being weak on national defense, and 4 voters in

10 said that the governor would make U.S. defenses weaker; only one in 10 said that Mr. Dukakis, who is campaigning around the country this week on the military issue, would strengthen the nation's defenses. Almost no one said Mr. Bush would weaken U.S. defenses.

The poll also found that Mr. Bush's persistent effort to label Mr. Dukakis as a liberal was a promising tactic. Only 1 voter in 10 looked more favorably on someone who was described as "a liberal." Three in 10 looked less favorably on someone described that way. To be labeled "a conservative," on the other hand, was more a political plus than a minus.

The Republicans' effort to make liberal a dirty word may be having an even broader impact. In the last poll only 15 percent of those surveyed described themselves as liberals. That is the lowest percentage of liberals recorded since The Times and CBS News began polling in 1975.

Similar Findings

A new Gallup survey showed Mr. Bush leading by 49 percent to 41 percent and Mr. Dukakis suffering from his highest negative rating of the campaign. The Associated Press reported. Forty percent of those polled had an unfavorable view of the governor.

A Los Angeles Times poll released Wednesday also showed Mr. Bush's strength on the military issue. Among registered voters surveyed, 54 percent identified him as the candidate who would better ensure a strong defense, while only 20 percent named Mr. Dukakis.

Dates for 2 Debates

Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Bush will hold their second televised debate in Los Angeles on Oct. 13 or 14, and the vice presidential candidates will debate Oct. 5 in Omaha, Nebraska, Dukakis aides said Wednesday, according to The Associated Press. A presidential debate on Sept. 25 had previously been announced.

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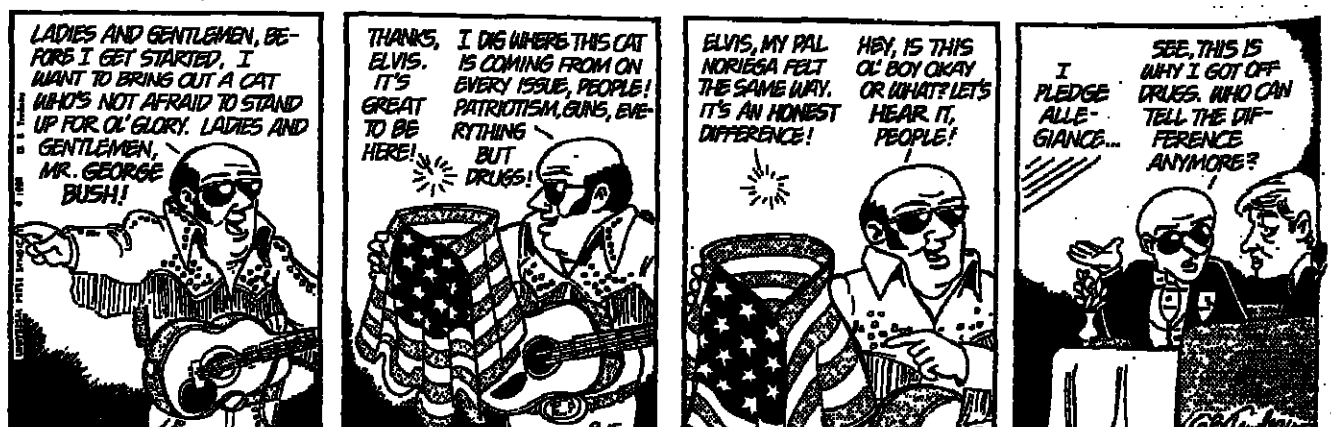
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DOONESBURY



U.S. Delays Start Of Nuclear Dump

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Energy has announced that it is indefinitely postponing the opening of the nation's first permanent repository for nuclear wastes scheduled next month.

Questions about the construction, design and adequacy of the \$700 million facility in New Mexico are responsible for the delay.

The nature of the questions, and the Energy Department's tardiness in answering them, is likely to have serious consequences for the agency's politically sensitive program for modernizing its atomic weapons plants.

The announcement Tuesday came after a House of Representatives subcommittee made public internal reports that said the Energy Department's own engineers were not satisfied that the repository, near Carlsbad, New Mexico, could be operated safely.

The facility, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, is a grid of mile-long corridors, huge storage rooms and deep ventilation shafts mined from salt deposits 2,150 feet (650 meters) beneath the desert 26 miles (42 kilometers) east of Carlsbad.

The repository is designed to store millions of cubic feet of radioactive wastes from 45 years of atomic weapons production. The wastes are contaminated with plutonium, a highly explosive element that remains dangerously radioactive for 280,000 years.

The Energy Department hoped the facility would reduce anxiety about the safety of disposing of radioactive wastes and the delays are almost certain to affect the schedules of other programs that

will generate radioactive wastes intended to be stored there.

The Energy Department has proposed an estimated \$200 billion or more in projects for tearing down hundreds of contaminated buildings and cleaning up toxic and radioactive wastes left behind by the weapon factories.

The repository is a vital installation for both programs and some members of Congress are watching the development of the facility with new interest.

The Energy Department now faces questions about the facility's design, construction and licensing that are almost certain to delay the opening until early 1989 or later.

The National Academy of Sciences and other scientific groups already had expressed concern about leaks that appeared in the vast underground cavern, which was designed to be dry forever.

"We're a month away from opening and there are more Energy Department people lobbying for authority to enclose wastes in the repository than there are making sure the facility is safe," said Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, which disclosed the internal memo Tuesday.

"There is an attitude down there that says everything is okay and we'll take care of this," he said. "Let me tell you, that is a formula for disaster."

Officials of the Energy Department offered no clear explanation why they have been so late in providing documentation for their own inspectors or for failing to produce the necessary studies to justify the opening of the waste plant.



Mr. Dukakis riding in a General Dynamics battle tank during a stop at the firm's land-systems division in Sterling Heights, Michigan.

Dukakis's New Tool: 'President Quayle'

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Democratic strategists have hit on a simple, two-word phrase to deliver a main part of Governor Michael S. Dukakis's message: "President Quayle."

Hesitantly at first, but with increasing brio in recent days, the Democratic presidential nominee has been reminding audiences that Vice President George Bush, the Republican nominee, has put Dan Quayle, the 41-year-old senator from Indiana, "one heartbeat away from the presidency."

In scornful, mocking tones, Mr. Dukakis asks voters whether they think that the youthful and relatively unknown senator is qualified to lead a war on drugs or negotiate with the Soviet Union.

Crowds at Dukakis campaign events usually respond to the idea

with boos and laughter. Sometimes, the mere mention of "I. Danforth Quayle," with Mr. Dukakis dragging out each syllable for effect, draws a loud reaction.

Campaign aides to Mr. Dukakis said they see the Quayle question as a single issue that ingrains two points on the public consciousness.

"There's the very important question as to whether Dan Quayle is qualified to take over as president if that became necessary," said Mr. Dukakis's campaign manager, Susan Estrich. "But also, what does this choice tell you about George Bush's judgment?"

In part, Mr. Quayle has become a daily element of the Democratic stump message because the campaign's opinion polls and focus-group sessions indicate that many undecided voters attracted to Mr. Bush are concerned about Mr.

Quayle's experience and maturity. A campaign aide said this week that the most powerful anti-Bush reaction in the Democrats' focus groups comes when voters around a table are asked to contemplate the words "President Quayle."

"This is an issue that the governor will continue to raise," said a pollster for Mr. Dukakis, Thomas Kiley. "I think it will grow in importance."

In the first weeks after Mr. Quayle joined the ticket, Mr. Dukakis spoke frequently about the experience and stature of his own running mate, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, leaving unspoken the comparison to Mr. Quayle.

Two weeks ago, at a rally in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Dukakis made the message explicit. Delivering his lines as he would a joke, Mr. Dukakis

noted that Mr. Bush has pledged to make Mr. Quayle the head of the war on drugs.

"Is there anybody here today," Mr. Dukakis said, "is there any citizen of the United States, who thinks that Dan Quayle is qualified to be the nation's drug czar?"

Dukakis Stresses Defense
Mr. Dukakis, attacked by Republicans as weak on defense, came on like a hawk Wednesday, citing a range of weapons systems he supported and accusing his opponents of a "snake and mirrors" military policy. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In a speech at Georgetown University, Mr. Dukakis said: "We'll use force when it's necessary to protect our territory, our citizens or our vital interests, to meet our treaty commitments and to deter or to respond to terrorist attacks."

Mr. Dukakis described the U.S. military as suffering from years of neglect during the Reagan administration.

The nominee said there were shortages of tanks and anti-tank weapons and carrier aircraft, and that a backlog of mdone essential maintenance work in the army and air force was "greater now than it was when this administration took office."

Mr. Dukakis said that if elected, he would press ahead with development of the Advanced Tactical Fighter and the Sea Wolf attack submarine.

"It's time for an end to Republican smoke and mirrors on national defense," he said, calling the MX missile, which he opposes, a "sitting duck."

Mr. Dukakis also opposes the proposed Midgetman missile, a single-warhead weapon favored by some as an alternative to the multiwarhead MX, but in this speech, he tempered his opposition

Turkey Says Its Report Does Not Clear Iraq

By Thomas Goltz
Washington Post Service

ANKARA — Turkish officials say there is "no contradiction" between a statement by Turkey that it has found no evidence of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq against dissident Kurds and a condemnation of Iraq by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, citing "overwhelming evidence" that such weapons have been used.

"We stand by our report," a senior Foreign Ministry official said. "After checking with all relevant authorities in the border region, we were unable to come up with one case among the refugee population that would confirm the use of such weapons."

The official stressed, however, that the report last week was not intended to exonerate Iraq but referred only to the lack of evidence among the 100,000 Kurdish refugees in Turkey.

"We have no idea what happened inside Iraq," the official said. "The border region is wide open, and both the national as well as foreign press — as well as local authorities — have been scouring the area for alleged victims, but not one has been found."

He said Turkey had not requested the evidence that persuaded the State Department that chemical weapons had been used in northern Iraq.

[The Turkish Foreign Ministry said again Wednesday that Turkish medical experts who examined Kurdish refugees had found no evidence that Baghdad had used chemical weapons against them, Reuters reported from Ankara.

[The Foreign Ministry said Ankara would reject any request from the United Nations to send a group of medical experts to check for evidence of chemical gas.

If a team of experts were sent to Turkey, this would involve Turkey directly in the matter," a spokesman said. "Such an attempt would also create a wrong impression that Turkish medical experts were inadequate to make related research."

Observers in Turkey were surprised both by the speed of the U.S. condemnation of Iraq for its reported use of chemical weapons against the Kurds last month and by the timing and content of the

disclaimer from the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Shultz told a U.S. Senate panel Tuesday that the administration believed it had "conclusive evidence" that Iraq had used chemical weapons. But he said it wanted to determine the facts before considering a Senate request for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council.

"Not everybody agrees with what the facts are," Mr. Shultz said.

Although virtually every Kurd who has crossed into Turkey has maintained that the Iraqis have used a variety of chemical weapons against both civilian and guerrilla targets, journalists at the scene have been struck by the lack of victims to support the charge.

Inspection of the wounded was conducted, for the most part, by recent graduates of medical schools completing their period of obligatory service. Few, if any, of the doctors in the field have had experience in dealing with chemical-weapons injuries.

Most guerrillas in Uzmudere and other camps appeared to be fairly healthy and admitted to having fled before their camps or villages were hit by the Iraqis.

Iraq Will Reject Demands
David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The Iraqi ambassador to the United States says Iraq will reject Western demands for a UN investigation of charges that it has used chemical weapons in its campaign to crush a Kurdish rebellion, but that it will give Western reporters access to the Kurdish region of northern Iraq.

"This is an Iraqi issue, a domestic issue, not an international one," the ambassador, Abdul-Amir Anbari, said Tuesday. "We think that opening the door to all journalists to go anywhere in the north should be enough."

Mr. Anbari said his government felt that allowing a UN team to investigate the charges would be recognition that "there is an international issue."

Iraq has repeatedly and categorically denied that it has ever used chemical weapons against any of its 3.5 million Kurds.

Arizona Voters Avenge Ex-Governor

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona — In a primary election that could be called "Evan Mecham's revenge," the state Senate president, House speaker and five other Republican incumbents who voted for the former governor's impeachment were defeated in the first primary since his ouster.

Those were among the results Tuesday in primaries in six states and the District of Columbia.

In Wisconsin, Democrats dashed the comeback hopes of a former governor by nominating Herbert Kohl, the Milwaukee Bucks basketball team owner, to succeed Senator William Proxmire. Former Governor Anthony S. Earl finished second in a five-way race.

Mr. Kohl spent \$2.1 million, mostly his own money, on a campaign built mainly on television ads.

He will face a state senator, Susan Engelster, who defeated Stephen B. King, a conservative former state Republican chairman.

Mr. Kohl, seeking office for the first time, said voters wanted "a qualified nonpolitician with real business-world experience and they said they want a senator who'll be independent of special interests."

In New England, two Republican congressmen passed the first hurdle toward higher office.

NATO Ship Runs Aground
The Associated Press

BODOE, Norway — The U.S. tank landing craft Boulder ran aground Tuesday off central Norway during a North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercise, spilling about 4,000 liters (1,000 gallons) of diesel oil into the Norwegian Sea, the Allied Press and Information Center said.

Vermont won the right to face William Gray, a Democrat and a former U.S. attorney, for the seat of a retiring Republican senator, Robert Stafford.

In New Hampshire, Representative Judd Gregg, son of a former governor, captured his party's nomination to succeed Republican Governor John Sununu. He will run against Paul McEachern, a Democrat.

Minnesota voters, as expected, set up a November clash between a Republican Senator Dave Durenberger, seeking a third term, and the Democratic attorney general, Hubert H. Humphrey 3d.

Primaries also were held in Utah, where Robert Stringham edged Craig Oliver for the Democratic nomination to oppose the Republican congressman, Howard Nielson.

FBI Disciplines 6 for Inquiry Flaws
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William S. Sessions, said Wednesday that he was suspending three bureau employees and censuring three others for mishandling an investigation into political opponents of the Reagan administration's policy on Central America.

In testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Sessions said that he was disciplining the employees "because of the managerial or supervisory inadequacies displayed by them" during a bureau investigation of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, or CISPEP.

Mr. Sessions did not identify the employees but said that they worked at the supervisory, unit chief and section chief levels and that they included personnel from

FBI headquarters in Washington as well as from field offices.

Details of the investigation of the committee's supposed terrorist links became public in February when a New York lawyers group obtained documents showing that FBI agents had photographed protesters at peace rallies, recorded license-plate numbers and investigated plans, union members and college students.

The investigation was closed in June 1985 after the Justice Department concluded that the group was involved in political activities protected by the First Amendment and not involved in terrorism.

The inquiry was prompted by allegations that CISPEP members were involved in furnishing funds and material to a leftist group seeking to seize power in El Salvador.

Mr. Sessions said that, based on

available documents, "there was no reason to believe that all CISPEP members nationwide knew of or had any involvement in support of El Salvador or U.S. terrorists."

"The mistakes in judgment that took place during the CISPEP investigation were serious ones," he said, "and I cannot emphasize too strongly my firm conviction that there is no place for such mistakes in the work of the FBI."

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Selling Nuclear Power Gets Tougher in Japan

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The full-page advertisements are now featured regularly in Japan's national newspapers. "Nuclear power is stable and economical," one asserts. Another reads: "Radiation has been with us since the beginning of time."

At an average cost of \$240,000 per appearance, the nation's electric power utilities have spent millions of dollars conveying these views since launching a series of concerted campaigns several months ago. Last month they were joined by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which opened a separate bureau charged with explaining Japan's growing dependence on nuclear power and winning public approval of it.

But as these developments indicate, Japan's nuclear-power program, currently the world's most ambitious, is increasingly under threat from a popular movement that has gained significantly in strength in recent months.

"There's no question that anti-nuclear feelings are now widespread," said Nobuyoshi Yokoe, director of MITI's nuclear power division. "So far the fight is on the side of those against us."

Since the current campaign began to gain momentum earlier this year, it has also begun to acquire much wider social and political implications, independent commentators believe. Acknowledging this, anti-nuclear activists view the movement's underlying implications as a fundamental source of its strength and appeal.

Opposition to nuclear energy, social analysts say, is one sign that a growing number of Japanese are not fully satisfied with the quality of life their newfound affluence has so far given them, and are impatient to gain a more effective political voice. Equally, the movement is seen as an expression of increasing resentment among the rural population over the concentration of wealth and power in a single urban area stretching from Tokyo southward to Osaka.

"People are rich but they don't feel rich; they supposedly live in a democracy but have very little say," said Takashi Hirose, a writer and lecturer who is widely acknowledged as the movement's leader. "If we can change Japan's energy program we will have changed Japan."

Government officials and activists such as Mr. Hirose agree that spreading concern here over the potential dangers of nuclear energy stems largely from the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl in 1986.

Japan's power program has reached important turning points. The nation's 37 nuclear reactors now account for about 30 percent of total electricity generation, ranking Japan fourth in terms of the proportion of nuclear-generated electricity behind France, Sweden and South Korea. By the end of the century, nuclear facilities are

scheduled to provide 40 percent of all Japanese electricity, an increase that will require nuclear-generated capacity to double, government officials estimate.

One result of this is the spread of reactor construction to rural areas previously unconcerned with the energy needs of urban areas. As nuclear-generated electricity accounts for a larger percentage of the total, utilities will eventually have to adjust the output of nuclear plants to accommodate daily fluctuations in demand — instead of running them steadily at full capacity.

The technique involved in this adjustment, called "load following," is frequently controversial. Both pro- and anti-nuclear experts compare it to an airliner's take-off and landing, in that the risk of a mishap is substantially greater during such operations.

Government officials acknowledge that load-following procedures will have to be introduced within the next four to five years. The first tests of the technique, held in the southern island of Shikoku several months ago, prompted one of this year's largest anti-nuclear demonstrations.

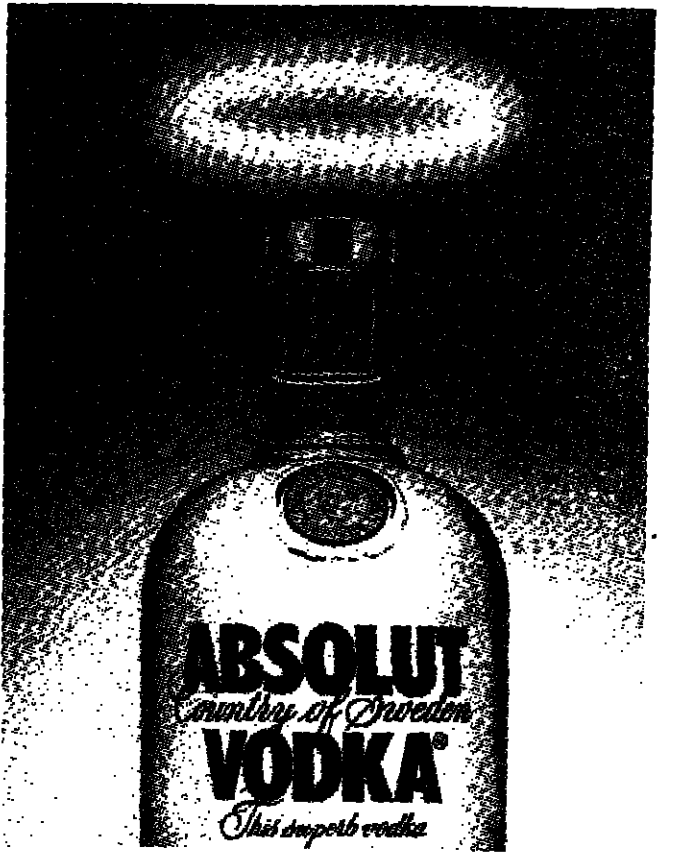
Japan's movement has a marked emotional dimension stemming from the trauma experienced after the atomic bombings of 1945. One reflection of this is a near-obsessional concern with the radiation content of food. Equally, the perception that Tokyo is accommodating Washington by slowly abandoning its longstanding ban on visiting by nuclear-armed warships has sparked vehement protests in recent weeks.


"The issue of food has special meaning for us," said Yoshikazu Sakamoto, a retired political scientist and a prominent opponent of nuclear power. "Since Chernobyl, it is no longer only a question of bombs, which had become somewhat abstract for many people."

Attention is now focused on Japan's thirty-eight nuclear reactors, which is to open next month on the northern island of Hokkaido, and on a plant in another rural village that will enable Japan to reprocess fuel and store waste for the first time.


Hokkaido residents are currently demanding the right to hold a referendum to determine whether the plant should be allowed to generate commercially even if test operations are successful. It would be the first such poll in Japan's history.

Opposition to the government's nuclear energy plans in Hokkaido is typical, independent analysts say, of the broad popularity the movement has recently acquired. Until the Chernobyl accident, anti-nuclear views were confined to a few academic specialists and the opposition political parties, which used the issue chiefly as a vehicle to attack the governing Liberal Dem-






Two By Two



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Handling Krasnoyarsk

The White House is using peculiarly self-defeating tactics in these final months of its strategic arms negotiations with Moscow...

The Road for Burma

One day the Burmese government makes what seems a handsome concession to popular unrest and promises early multiparty elections...

Radon and Cancer

Environmental pollution, as the world has come to think of it, is the dark side of economic progress. It is the toxic wastes that modern industries produce...

Other Comment

Botha Goes on the Road: The thumbs of both hands are probably sufficient to count the world figures capable of upstaging Pope John Paul II...

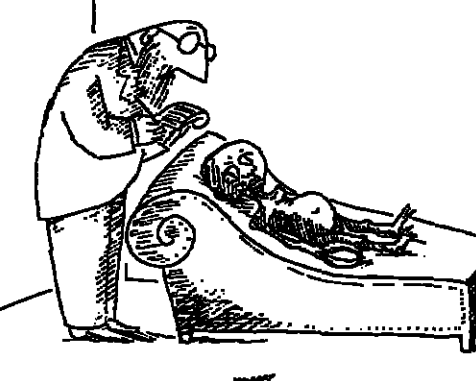
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Iraq Didn't Lose and Now Can't Be Allowed to Win

BRIGHTON, England — The deafening silence of governments on Iraq's use of chemical weapons has provoked serious concern among defense experts...

Third World: Without Birth Control, Aid Is a Pious Charade

WASHINGTON — In a minor breakthrough for candor, a World Bank document this week admits what everybody knows but few have been willing to say publicly...



In Hong Kong, a Case of Survivor's Jitters After the Crash

HONG KONG — The people of Hong Kong are acutely sensitive to political omens from China, which renews sovereignty over the territory in 1997...

Quayle: The Candidate's Father Tells the Story Differently

HUNTINGTON, Indiana — Working hard and long hours in the newspaper business, I thought I knew something about journalism...

Blaming Everybody Except the Voters

EVERYBODY is being analyzed and criticized in this presidential election except the voters and the novoters, who are performing in their usual mysterious ways...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Explorer Dead: LONDON — A telegram from St. Paul de Loenda says that Major Bartelot was shot dead on July 19 by his Manyema carriers...

OPINION

A Good Line for Dukakis: Republicans Are Marxists

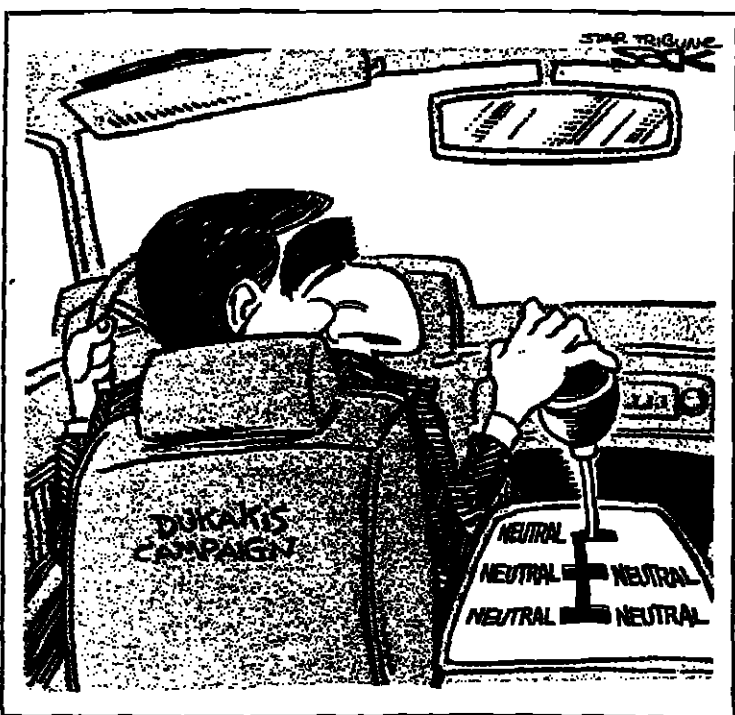
By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Michael Dukakis should tell Americans that the Reagan-Bush administration has miraculously made Karl Marx seem correct — this at a moment when there are no longer any believing Marxists east of the Elbe.

Mr. Dukakis could say, in language adapted for mass audiences, that we are witnessing the rise of a rentier society. The political potential is in this fact: Most people are not renters. Or, more precisely, most people do not think of themselves as such. That qualification is necessary because anyone who is vested in the stock and bond markets...

minority — think of themselves as "labor." And the vast majority of that minority is already for Mr. Dukakis. Furthermore, Americans are pleased to think of themselves as a "classless" society. That implausible belief is actually the imperfect expression of two other ideas.

"Deficit spending" has long been denounced by conservatives as a Democratic device for redistributing income to the undeserving poor. The Reagan deficits, with fine impartiality, helped the rich. Marxists, who believe that history has an inner logic, like to say "it is no accident" that whatever happens happens.



Dealing With the Greenhouse Effect

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — Today I would like to share my personal technique for dealing with the Greenhouse Effect. The Greenhouse Effect is, of course, the most recent alarming worldwide homicidal trend discovered by those busy beavers, the scientists. They have found that Earth is slowly being turned into a vast greenhouse, so that by the year 2010 — unless something is done — the entire human race will be crushed beneath a humongous tomato.

nothing happens and nothing happens and nothing happens and nothing happens and MY GOD IT PLUCKED HER HEAD OFF LIKE A GRAPE. I am not saying the Greenhouse Effect is unimportant. I am just saying that MEANWHILE I do not have ROOM for it in my brain because of all the other dangers I am trying to be concerned about, such as drugs and pollution and cholesterol and nuclear proliferation and this new barbecue grill we got. Our old one rusted out. It was the basic model, the kind where you put charcoal in, you lit it, you noticed about an hour later that the charcoal had gone out, and you ordered a pizza. It gave us years of good service.

To Beat the Other Side's Ideology He Needs His Own

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — The Democrats begin their final presidential sprint with two big weaknesses, one unavoidable and the other of their own making. The unavoidable one is that America is enjoying relative peace and prosperity, which always bring credit to the incumbent administration. The avoidable one has to do with Michael Dukakis's famous line that this election is not about ideology but about competence, which is close to a confession of ideological bankruptcy.

too many taxes, regulations, bureaucracies. Prosperity only awaits the bracing renewal of entrepreneurship. The diagnosis and the record are, of course, debatable. The inflation rate did come down, but it took the worst postwar recession to do it. Yes, Americans have had five years of steady growth, but it has been slow. Yes, unemployment has dropped, but due to the stimulation of unsustainable deficits. The Reagan tenure did bring 17 million new jobs, but so did the previous eight years.

Deal-style programs, such as universal health insurance and day care. Others think the Democrats ought to stand as the party of fiscal discipline. Mr. Dukakis, taking a leaf from Mr. Reagan, is running as an epic tax cutter. In July Mr. Dukakis overruled aides who urged a program with a sharper edge. When his relatively amorphous acceptance speech played well, he could insist, "See, I told you so." But in the absence of a clear, convincing message, his early lead has dribbled away.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Reason to Hesitate

Several opinion columns in your pages have questioned South Africa's sincerity in the Angola-Namibia negotiations. Anthony Lewis, for one, in "Try Testing Pretoria's Sincerity" (Aug. 12), expressed his doubts, adding that South African officials had already mentioned "a number of issues that could again serve as excuses," including "questions about UN impartiality."

For Frivolous Reasons

Regarding the editorial "Bush and the Gender Gap" (Aug. 20): The editorial says that the Republican platform's plank favoring the rights of the unborn would zero and Iranian ground forces were mired down. When it came to protecting shipping, the fighting was done by the United States.

Don't Say It, Period

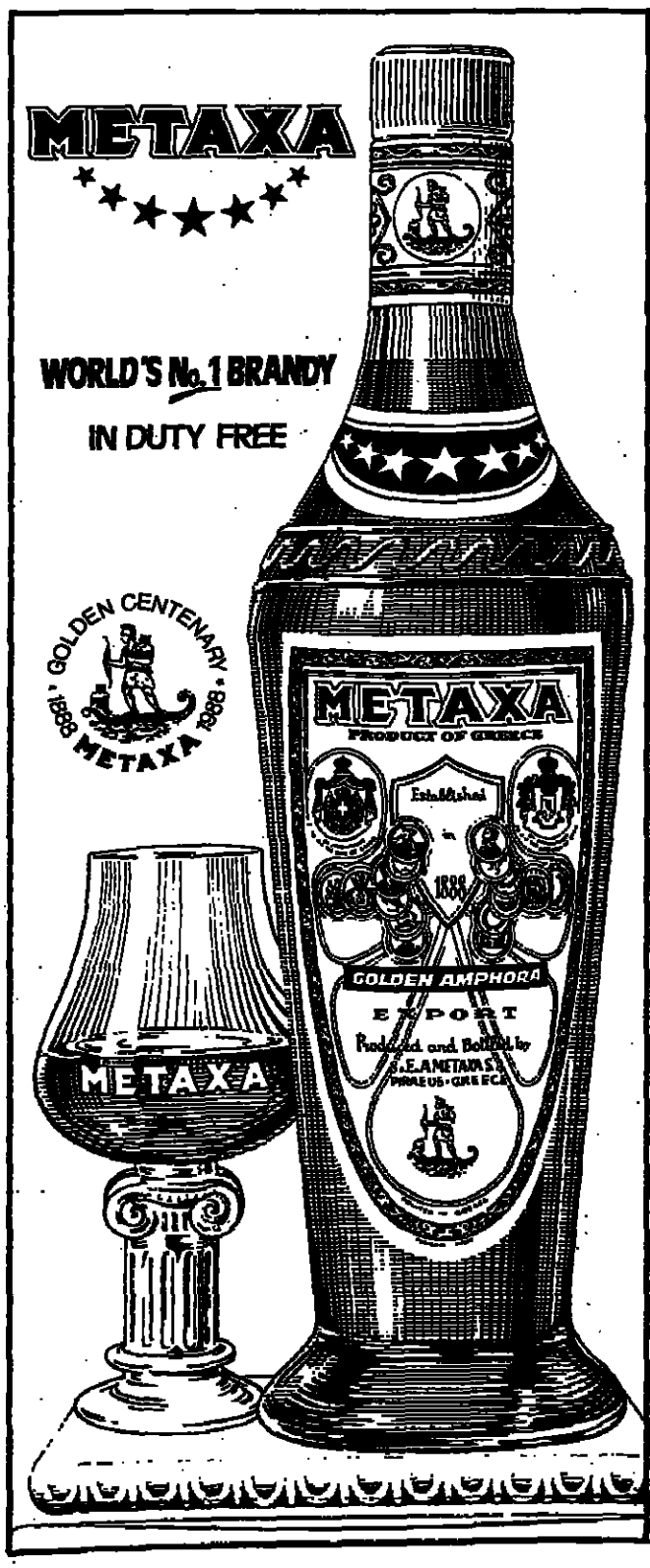
In response to the news report "Women Lawyers Try to Disbar Sexism" (Aug. 10) and the letter "The Tip of the Iceberg" (Sept. 1): It is about time for men to learn that calling a female colleague a "slut" is highly offensive. The letter writer talks of indirect provocation, citing deliberate devaluation of men, hurt male egos, aggression and counteraggression, and so on.

Zia Tried in Vain

Regarding "In Pakistan, Obstacles to Democracy," by Narendra Singh (Opinion, Sept. 2): The late Pakistani president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, visited India on several occasions in an effort to improve ties and create better understanding, but Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has continued to follow a strictly anti-Pakistan policy.

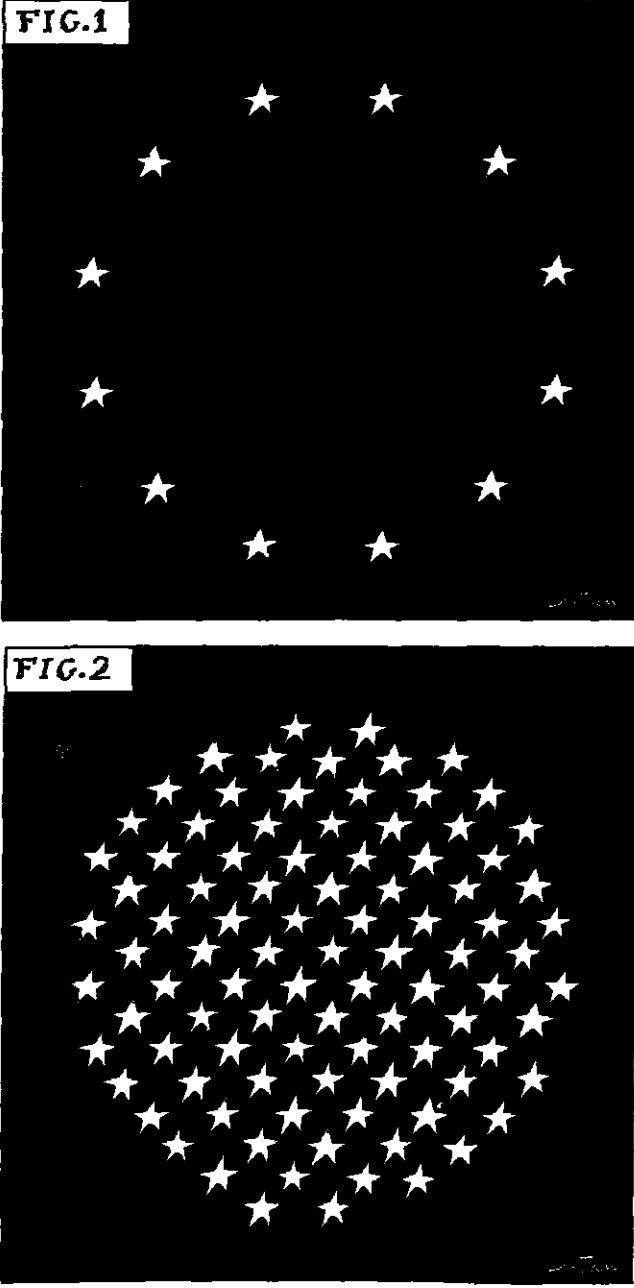
Do They Trust Hussein?

Elie Chalala writes in "In the Gulf, a Shifting of Power is Under Way" (Opinion, Aug. 27) that the Gulf Cooperation Council's new perception of Iran as a "concrete" rather than an "abstract" threat has stimulated a boldness that is illustrated by expanded arms purchases, such as Saudi Arabia's \$29-billion arms deal with Britain.



THE WAY YOU SEE EUROPE DEPENDS ON WHO YOU ARE.

From the outside, Europe can be seen simply as an emerging political entity (see fig. 1). But as most businessmen know, on the inside it's a vibrant economic community packed with places generating a lot of business (see fig. 2). So if you fly for business we think you should fly with people who fly for the businessman: Air France. With 94 destinations in Europe alone we not only regularly go where everybody else does, but also to places nobody gives a second thought to, until they have to go there. In fact, we fly to more cities in Europe than any other airline. And if that isn't enough incentive for you to fly with us, fly with us for our service. You'll find that it also rates a few stars.



THE FINE ART OF FLYING AIR FRANCE

ASIAN TOPICS

Japan Will Seek Cut In Overseas Air Fares

The Japanese Transport Ministry will ask Japanese airlines to cut their notoriously high fares for overseas flights originating in Japan to bring them more in line with fares for incoming flights, Patrick L. Smith of the International Herald Tribune reports.

The airlines are expected to comply. Competition will probably compel foreign airlines flying out of Japan to follow suit. Starting in April, prices will fall by 5 percent to 19 percent. The ministry's request appears to be a response to growing restiveness among Japanese consumers about the fare differentials. Yen-denominated prices on most flights from Japan are 20 percent to 45 percent higher than fares on comparable incoming flights.

The high Japanese fares have prompted many travelers to buy their tickets elsewhere. One foreign airline executive in Tokyo said most of his Japan-based passengers either bought one-way tickets out of Japan and cheaper tickets at their destinations for the return trip or used round-trip tickets purchased outside Japan.

Around Asia

The Himalayan kingdom of Nepal, where a boom in tourism has been accompanied by a growing traffic in drugs, has mounted a major anti-narcotics campaign. Maximum penalties for drug offenses have been increased from 1 year to 20 years and a fine of two million rupees (about \$100,000). Officials say that the scale of the problem has declined sharply in the last year, especially since a ranking Nepalese police officer and a senior army official were arrested for drug trafficking.

Singapore, concerned about a chronic labor shortage and an aging population, is considering measures to encourage elderly people to keep working. Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune reports. A government committee recommended Tuesday that private employers follow the lead of the government and raise the retirement age from 55 to 60. The government will make a decision on the recommendation later this year. Because of a successful birth control program, the proportion of people aged 55 and above in Singapore is expected to rise from 10 percent in 1980 to 31 percent by 2030.

About 1,000 Filipinos demonstrated at the Japanese Embassy in Manila this week demanding suspension of new nightclub ordinances in Japan that they said would displace thousands of foreign workers. About 100,000 Filipinos are working in Japan, mostly in construction and entertainment. The new rules, which include increases in taxes on food and drinks, are supposedly intended to minimize abuses of foreign workers, but leaders of the protest said compliance would be so expensive that it would discourage the employment of foreigners.

The number of Bengal tigers has been increasing rapidly in Bangladesh's southwestern mangrove forest of the Sundarbans, the abode of more than 550 of the species, forestry officials said. The increase is attributed mainly to legislation banning hunting in the Sundarbans, the country's only forest reserve. The Sundarbans had only 300 Royal Bengal tigers 10 years ago.

It is more than 20 years since "Minamata disease," the mercury poisoning named for the Japanese seaside town where it struck, began to claim its victims. Yet, the legal case, with the government and the Showa Denko chemical company as defendants, drags on. Discharges of mercury-contaminated water into the sea spread through the food chain to fish and then to humans, killing 183 people and paralyzing many others. In the latest trial 232 people not officially recognized as victims are claiming 5.1 billion yen (\$38 million) in damages in a Niigata district court.

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Senate Committee Urges Broad South Africa Sanctions

By Irvin Molotsky

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a bill along party lines Wednesday imposing sweeping sanctions against South Africa to protest apartheid.

But the lack of bipartisan support made it appear unlikely that the full Senate would act on the measure before Congress adjourns in a few weeks. All 10 Democrats voted in favor of the bill and all 9 Republicans were opposed.

Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, a co-sponsor of the legislation, said that proponents did not have enough votes from Republicans to halt an expected filibuster. The Democratic leadership of the Senate is aiming for an adjournment in the first or second week of October so that members can go on the political campaign trail.

The bill is similar to one passed in August by the House of Representatives and goes well beyond sanctions imposed by Congress in

1986. The bill would prohibit the purchase, acquisition, ownership or holding by any American individual or entity of any investment in South Africa.

Before the vote by the committee, the measure's principal sponsor, Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, sought to win some Republican support by deleting a section that oil companies had objected to.

The deleted section would have barred foreign oil companies from drilling for oil off U.S. shores if the companies do business with South Africa. Shell Oil and British Petroleum would have suffered the greatest impact.

The deletion was made at the request of Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, but even with that concession Mr. Cranston did not win Mr. Murkowski's vote.

■ 3 Stay in U.S. Refuge Three South African political detainees who escaped to the U.S.

Consulate in Johannesburg stayed put Wednesday despite a government offer that they could leave without being arrested. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

A government statement said the three activists were "not in any danger of being arrested once they leave the consulate general." But their lawyer, Krish Naidoo, said that he had not been personally informed of the government position.

The three — Murphy Morobe, Mohammed Valli Moosa and Yussuf Philip Khanyile — escaped from the Johannesburg Hospital on Tuesday and took refuge in the consulate. They had been taken to the hospital for physiotherapy.

U.S. officials have said that although they were not prepared to offer political asylum, they would not force them to leave the mission.

The government spokesman said that the minister for law and order, Adrian Vlok, had been considering the release of the three when they escaped.

"There is no further reason to detain them," a spokesman for the ministry said.

Mr. Morobe and Mr. Moosa, senior officials of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front, had been in detention since July of last year, and Mr. Khanyile, a leading figure in the National Education Crisis Committee, had been in prison since December 1986.

"If they want to they can stay," the ministry spokesman said, "but they will be detaining themselves."

Mr. Naidoo said the U.S. ambassador, Edward J. Perkins, told him that the consulate would ensure all the material needs of the group.



Mr. Arafat greeting Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias of Greece at the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Wednesday.

From Arafat to Israelis, A New Year's Greeting

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

STRASBOURG, France — "Shana Tova, Shana Tova," the man with the checked headscarf, the gray beard and the khaki paramilitary uniform declared Wednesday.

That is the traditional Hebrew greeting for the Jewish New Year, nothing unusual on Rosh Hashanah, except that it came from Yasser Arafat, who has spent much of his adult life fighting Israel in the name of the Palestinian people.

Speaking at a crowded news conference, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization went on:

"On the occasion of the Hebrew New Year, I say to all, Shana Tova, meaning good year." He spoke with a big smile, clearly enjoying the stunned silence his comments brought about from hundreds of reporters at the European Parliament headquarters, where he has been invited by a group of socialist members for a two-day visit.

"I say to all, Shana Tova, meaning good year, and I mean a year of peace," he said. "A peace year, a year of peace for all our children, all our people."

Making a reference to his anticipated visit to the United Nations later this year, Mr. Arafat extended his opening to the Israelis.

"I say I'm willing to meet any Israeli in the United Nations and, if he likes, in the Security Council or in the General Assembly," he said. "I am ready to meet any of those who are willing to meet me."

What provoked the declaration was a question from the Israeli peace campaigner Abie Nudis, who operates a radio station called the Voice of Peace and who has long advocated a dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians, including the PLO.

Mr. Nathan, who met Mr. Arafat in Tunis two days before, is in danger of being imprisoned because Israeli law forbids Israelis to meet members of the PLO.

At the news conference, Mr. Nathan told Mr. Arafat that he had already risked a prison sentence by talking to him and wondered if the Palestinian leader was willing to take a risk himself and meet with other peace-loving Israelis.

Never mind the prison sentence, Mr. Arafat told the man who he called "my dear friend Abie Nathan," Arabizing Mr. Nathan's first name.

"I tell you the peace I call for, and the one you call for with me, is a peace that deserves every sacrifice, including the prison sentence that Shamir threatened you with," he said, referring to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Arafat appeared relaxed and happy during his two-day Strasbourg visit with 30 of his top aides and an entourage of more than 100.

He was treated as a head of state, and the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, came here to meet with him, despite strenuous objections from French Jewish groups. "I think he is a man we can talk with," Mr. Nathan said.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Managing Director

European Operations £Six figure package France/Belgium base

The recent acquisition of a substantial Belgium company with several manufacturing units is to be the first of many as this successful UK Group expands its sphere of activities into mainland Europe.

Our client is one of Britain's premier manufacturers of a wide range of FMCG products, and currently has a UK turnover in excess of £150m and the continental activities should add a further £70million.

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Applicants over 40, certainly fluent in French, will probably be graduates or professionally qualified. The remuneration package will be generous reflecting the importance of the role.

In view of the urgency of this appointment and the current U.K. postal strike, male or female candidates should send a comprehensive c.v. if possible by fax on 061 228 6912 or telephone for an application form to Howgate Sable & Partners, Barnett House, 53 Fountain Street, Manchester, M2 2AN, England. Telephone: 061 228 6919 quoting reference: G.L.T. 116.

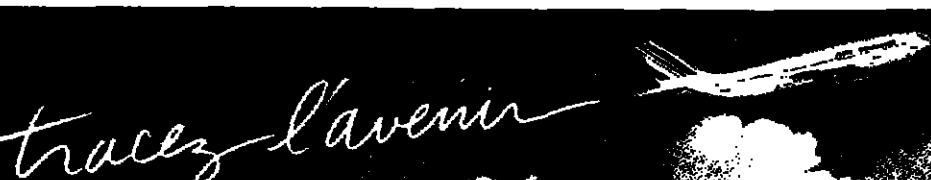


EXECUTIVE SEARCH AND SELECTION



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Representative Wanted M/F Part time junior representative wanted in each: Manila, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Taiwan, Seoul. Handle information duties for us at your location. Phone req. No travel, sales or investment expenses paid. Must be responsible and well organized with 2-3 hours per week available. Fully bilingual with English. Send resume/letter about yourself and your location. State hourly salary desired. Profit sharing for successful sales.

POPE: Police Seize Hijacked Bus

(Continued from Page 1)

through a hostage freed by the hijackers at noon Wednesday, were resisted by both the British and Lesotho's joint military-civilian government.

The British high commissioner, John Edwards, refused to open the gates for the hijackers. "We will not agree to the request to see them," he said later. "It is not British government policy to give in to terrorists."

The pope, who is on a five-nation tour of black-ruled states in southern Africa, was unable to land in Maseru as scheduled because of bad weather.

His plane was diverted to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport just before noon, where it was found to have engine trouble. He was then driven the 270 miles to Maseru.

A Halt in Johannesburg

Roberto Suro of The New York Times reported from Maseru: Full of surprises and ending with violence, Wednesday's trip was one of the most eventful voyages John Paul has undertaken.

On Wednesday morning, as he first tried to reach Lesotho, his chartered Air Zimbabwe jetliner was battered by high winds and circled over rugged mountains shrouded with dense clouds until the pilot decided to abort the landing and head for Johannesburg before the plane ran out of fuel.

At Jan Smuts International Airport, the Pope met privately and had lunch with Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa, a minister that had been left off the schedule of John Paul's 10-day African tour.

The meeting took place while Vatican and South African officials organized a caravan of buses and automobiles that later took the Pope, his entourage and the journalists traveling with him on a five-hour trip across the vast, flat expanse of the South African veld to what John Paul could reach Lesotho late Wednesday.

The Pope early Wednesday added a passage to the text of the speech he would have delivered had he arrived here on schedule, saying that he looked forward to visiting South Africa "in the not too distant future."

GORBACHEV: Common Touch

(Continued from Page 1)

cast for the last three nights, with their unfocused shots and seemingly botched camera angles, had the random feel of cinema vérité, but they made up a well-conceived morality play in which Mr. Gorbachev was the populist leader finding truth among the simple people.

Even when people on the street were making their comments, the camera usually stayed fixed on Mr. Gorbachev, televising to tens of millions of households an image of sympathy and understanding at the head of the Communist Party.

Time and again, Mr. Gorbachev emphasized that the only proper conclusion was that all these problems require the most radical and immediate sort of reform, changes that will tax the energy and thinking of a people who have grown used to a centralized, dictatorial system. In essence, Mr. Gorbachev was trying to break the message to the people gently: If you want better lives, he seemed to be saying, it will take time and you will all have to make decisions and exert tremendous effort.

"Oh, if we could only do things in an instant, right, comrades?" he said. "Everybody wants everything to be solved right away."

When one official began talking about how target levels for meat production are being reached, the Soviet leader broke in, saying, "Your calculations say we have almost reached the right figure. But the people are laughing." Afterward, the official appeared crestfallen and his voice began to crack.

Mr. Gorbachev has also strongly defended his most radical agricultural proposal — the rental of farm land to individual families. He tried to allay the widespread fear that such a policy could, as it did under Stalin, lead to a purge of successful farmers who do not work on the traditional Soviet state and collective farms.

Although he has never shown any inclination to yield much power, Mr. Gorbachev tried to emphasize that he alone cannot improve the farms and factories. "People keep coming to me and say Mikhail Sergeevich, do something," he told an audience of Siberian party officials. "But it is time to abandon czars and dictators."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

Real estate listings for Monaco, Boulogne, Paris, and other locations. Includes details on properties for sale, rent, and share, as well as agency information.

Peru Tomb Find Called 'Richest' in Americas

By Warren E. Leary

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The discovery of the richest cache of pre-Columbian artifacts ever found in the Americas, announced Tuesday, ranks in importance with the discovery in 1922 of King Tutankhamun's tomb.

The cache included a gold and turquoise ear pice, containing a thumb-sized carving in sheet gold of a warrior, complete with moving parts. It was described by Walter Alva, director of the Bruening Archaeological Museum in Lambayeque, Peru, as possibly the finest single jewelry item yet found from pre-Columbian America.

Mr. Alva led the team of archaeologists that made the find. Their work was supported by the National Geographic Society under the auspices of the government of Peru.

At the news conference, which was held at the National Geographic Society, Mr. Donnay said the Moche peoples were one of the great civilizations that arose in the Americas before the rise of the better known Incas, Aztecs and Mayas.

While they had no written language, the Moche peoples left a detailed record of their lives in the form of decorated pottery.

Auto shipping, legal services, low cost flights, access voyages, and auto rentals listings.

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	+1/2
AMER	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2
AMER	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2
AMER	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2
AMER	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	177,220,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	167,811,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	167,811,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	167,811,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	167,811,000

High	Low	Class	Chg.
Composite	100.00	100.00	+1.00
Composite	100.00	100.00	+1.00
Composite	100.00	100.00	+1.00

Wednesdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

Class	Chg.	Prev.
Advanced	1.00	1.00
Advanced	1.00	1.00
Advanced	1.00	1.00

Class	Chg.	Week	Year
Composite	1.00	1.00	1.00
Composite	1.00	1.00	1.00
Composite	1.00	1.00	1.00

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMER	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2
AMER	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2
AMER	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2

Class	Chg.
Bonds	+0.10
Utilities	+0.10
Industrials	+0.10

Class	Chg.	Prev.
Advanced	1.00	1.00
Advanced	1.00	1.00
Advanced	1.00	1.00

Buy	Sales	% of
191,221	14,022	4.12
145,221	14,022	4.12
145,221	14,022	4.12

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	299.51	311.64	297.11	298.44	+1.22
Index	299.51	311.64	297.11	298.44	+1.22
Index	299.51	311.64	297.11	298.44	+1.22

Class	Chg.	Prev.
Industrials	1.00	1.00
Industrials	1.00	1.00
Industrials	1.00	1.00

Class	Chg.	Prev.
Advanced	1.00	1.00
Advanced	1.00	1.00
Advanced	1.00	1.00

High	Low	Class	Chg.
243.5	276.78	243.5	+1.54
243.5	276.78	243.5	+1.54
243.5	276.78	243.5	+1.54

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Late Rally Boosts N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK — Prices closed sharply higher Wednesday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the market recovered from a serious bout of profit-taking and used a favorable trade report to push the Dow Jones industrial average the 2,100 level.

The Dow industrials, which rose 10.67 points Tuesday, jumped 17.60 to close at 2,100.64, its first close above 2,100 since Aug. 8.

Advances led declines by more than 2 to 1. Volume on the Big Board totaled 177.2 million shares, compared with 162.5 million traded Tuesday.

The Dow jumped more than 16 points in the opening minutes and then lost nearly all of the advance around midday before turning higher again.

The early surge followed news that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$9.5 billion in July, down from a revised \$13.2 billion in June, and far better than market expectations.

The trade news was certainly welcome and suggests we should get a better closing to the month of September than previously thought, said Harry Miller, portfolio analyst with Johnson, Lane, Space, Smith & Co. in Atlanta.

"However, breaking out of the current trading range will take more than we saw in this session," Mr. Miller said. "People are going to continue to go slowly."

"We need a higher level of conviction. There are opportunities for trading, but that's different than investing. We are not out of the woods yet, but we have to feel a little better than we did yesterday."

Al Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri, agreed. "After putting on 10 points Tuesday in anticipation of the trade number, we rallied to 2,100 and ran into some normal profit taking," he said, referring to the early activity.

This market rises and dies on news of the moment," Mr. Goldman said. "So when the wedding cake was put on the table, it was time to take profits. The short-term overbought condition presented another reason to take profits."

"The 2,100-2,120 area remains a pretty significant technical level for resistance," Mr. Goldman said. "This is a nervous market and it has been locked in a trading range all year. It was natural time to take profits."

Broad-market indexes also posted strong gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.98 point to 152.13. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.88 to 269.31. The price of an average share added 20 cents.

Detroit Edison ex-dividend was the most active issue, unchanged at 27 1/2 to 50%. The stock soared 1 1/4 Tuesday after the company announced that its board was exploring a major restructuring.

USF&G was third, down 1/4 to 31 1/4.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The American exchange index rose 1.56 to 298.35.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	DET EDISON	1.00	3.70	10.0	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	USF&G	1.00	3.20	10.0	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	-1/4
152 1/3	152 1/3	152 1/3	NYSE INDEX				152 1/3	152 1/3	152 1/3	+0.98
269 3/8	269 3/8	269 3/8	SP 500 INDEX				269 3/8	269 3/8	269 3/8	+1.88

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	IBM	3.00	1.74	10.0	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	+1/2
165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	AMER	1.00	0.61	10.0	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2
165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	AMER	1.00	0.61	10.0	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	+1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	NYSE INDEX				100.00	100.00	100.00	+1.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	NYSE INDEX				100.00	100.00	100.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
243.5	243.5	243.5	AMEX INDEX				243.5	243.5	243.5	+1.54
243.5	243.5	243.5	AMEX INDEX				243.5	243.5	243.5	+1.54

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	NYSE INDEX				1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00

(Continued on next left-hand page)

FROM WRITING ORIGINALS

TO MAKING COPIES 04-93 TOSHIBA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1988

Page 9

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Oslo's Blues Are Blamed On Taxes and Restrictions

By NICHOLAS DOUGHTY

OSLO — Norway's bourse should be prospering but instead is languishing in the doldrums, equity analysts said.

But potential gains have been dealt by a transaction tax, a spate of poorly timed rights issues and restrictions on foreign share ownership that have drained liquidity and much investor interest at home and abroad, they said.

"Norway is at the bottom of the pile at the moment," one foreign-based stock analyst said. "It just isn't working."

Morgan Stanley & Co.'s world stock market index for performance in August placed the Oslo exchange at the bottom of a table of 20 markets. Prices fell 10.5 percent that month.

The Oslo bourse was one of those hit hardest by last October's collapse, and it has never really recovered, analysts said.

Daily trading volume now averages between 50 and 70 million kroner (about \$7 million to \$10 million), compared with almost 400 million kroner a year ago.

The lackluster trading, and restrictions imposed by the minority Labor party government, have drawn heavy fire from brokers and from the bourse commissioner, Erik Jarve. He said the transaction tax "must go."

Most analysts agreed with Mr. Jarve's attack on the 2 percent turnover tax, split equally between buyer and seller.

"It has had a dramatically negative impact on the stock exchange, when fundamentals suggest the market should be going up," said Gunnar Holten, an analyst with Bergan Bank.

Despite lower prices for its North Sea oil, Norway has curbed a large current account deficit and inflation in recent months. High interest rates that crippled investment have been pruned.

SOME COMPANIES, including the huge Norsk Hydro A/S, have said they expected improved profits this year.

"More than that, Norwegian shares are cheap," Mr. Holten said. "There should be a decent market now, but there isn't."

Several big companies and banks recently announced rights issues, which are sales of shares to existing stockholders, that helped drain liquidity from the market, analysts said.

Bergan Bank postponed a planned rights issue on Wednesday because of market conditions.

"There is still some interest among foreigners," said Alison Brady, an analyst with Enskilda Securities in London. "But there's not much liquidity. Restrictions on how many shares foreigners can own in any company mean that they often have to pay a substantial premium to get in."

Foreigners can hold between 10 percent and 40 percent of the shares in Norwegian companies. Several companies have applied for exemptions, but the government has not so far reacted.

Despite much criticism, Finance Minister Gunnar Berge has said he will not alter stock market restrictions.

"The bourse has always been too restrictive," said a Finance Ministry spokesman. "There's nothing new in that. But the unions want us to be more restrictive."

Mr. Berge is under pressure from Norway's largest union group, the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, to curb what it calls the "speculative economy" by tightening control over stock market activities.

Political analysts said he is unlikely to alienate the labor federation, his party's main voter base, by easing restrictions on the bourse before national elections due one year from now.

Industry Growth in U.S. Eases

Fears of Inflation Are Diminished

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production showed a modest 0.2 percent increase in August, the smallest gain in five months, the government reported Wednesday.

The report helped to ease fears of a surge in inflation.

The Federal Reserve Board, the central bank, said that the August increase followed a 1 percent rise in July, which had been the biggest monthly increase since a 1.1 percent advance last October.

The small August increase had been expected by economists, who said that the slower growth was actually a good sign for the economy because it would provide some breathing room for manufacturers.

Revised increases of 1 percent in July and 0.3 percent in June reported by the Fed followed its earlier report of an 0.8 percent rise in July and 0.4 percent in June.

Many factories have been operating at close to capacity, reflecting a boom in U.S. exports. This strength has been the driving force behind economic growth this year, but it has raised concerns that demand pressures were outstripping production capabilities and would lead to increased inflation.

Economists said the slowdown in industrial production should ease those fears.

While it was a modest increase, the industrial production report showed that American manufacturers were continuing to benefit from record high demand for their goods overseas.

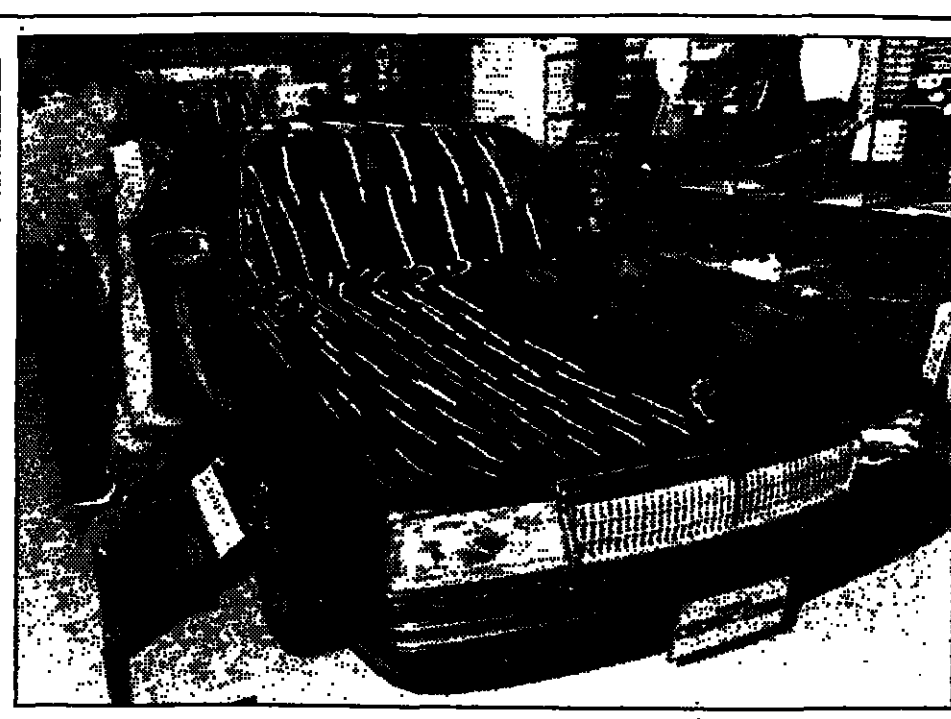
In a separate report Wednesday, the Commerce Department said that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed dramatically in July to a \$9.5 billion gap, the smallest since December 1984.

The August increase in industrial production, the smallest since an identical 0.2 percent March advance, pushed output at U.S. factories, mines and utilities up by 5.3 percent over the level of a year ago.

Manufacturing companies saw their output advance by 0.2 percent following a 0.9 percent increase in July. Output at plants making durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, rose by 0.2 percent, while factories making nondurable goods had a 0.1 percent increase.

Production in the mining sector fell by 0.3 percent as coal production declined after a sharp rise in July, while utilities boosted production by 2.1 percent.

(AP, Reuters)



Potential buyers scrutinize the Nissan Cima, one of the new, big cars for the domestic market.

Japan Auto Industry Making it Big

Large Models Are in Demand in the Home of Small Cars

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — First the Japanese got rich. Then they started taking longer vacations. Now they are buying big cars — big Japanese-made cars.

In a city where it is virtually impossible to buy a fancy house with a big lawn, visible signs of wealth are hard to find. A large luxury car, preferably one slightly bigger than your driveway, is just the thing.

Until recently, though, the only status choices in the homeland of the subcompact were Mercedes-Benz and BMW, both West German.

While Japanese auto manufacturers have long made big cars for their home market, they produced them in limited numbers for corporate fleets and limousine services.

But now Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co. are quick to sense that their push to the high end of the market in America would also work in Japan, are rushing out bigger models as fast as they can.

"The Japanese people were frustrated," said Junpachi Awa, the manager of Nissan's product

and market strategy, as Japanese workers on lunch break swarmed around Nissan's new models in a showroom across from the company's headquarters, marveling at the cars' roomy interiors. "If they wanted a big car, they had nothing made in this country to buy."

But as many of Mr. Awa's colleagues and competitors in the Japanese automobile industry acknowledge, a big-car boom in Tokyo borders on the ridiculous. Japan, after all, is hardly the land of the open road.

On Tokyo's tiny back streets, made for hand-carts rather than four-door sedans, rush hour now spawns a thousand gangs of chicken. When a \$37,000-plus Cedric Cima by Nissan meets a \$30,500 Honda Legend, both drivers stare each other down until one relents and backs into an alley.

One of the most popular options on the new models is a button that swings the sideview mirrors in, so they are not sheared off by telephone poles.

"These cars may be awkward to drive in Tokyo," See CARS, Page 13

Embattled Lasmio Plans to Sell Enterprise Stake

LONDON — London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC said Wednesday it plans to sell its 25.2 percent stake in Enterprise Oil PLC in what analysts see as a defensive move aimed at diverting to Enterprise the predatory attentions of British Gas PLC.

The big British utility launched a stock market raid Tuesday for Lasmio, as the North Sea exploration company is known, but acquired much less than the 14.9 percent it sought as Lasmio's stock price soared.

Despite the latest move by Lasmio, many still believe British Gas will launch a full bid for it.

Lasmio said it plans to dispose of its Enterprise holding through an auction to be coordinated by Goldman, Sachs & Co., the investment banking firm. It said that the \$1.8 million Enterprise shares it holds are worth around \$450 million (\$764 million) at current levels.

Lasmio said it was contacting potentially interested parties Wednesday, though the disposal would be subject to approval of Lasmio shareholders.

Market sources said that Lasmio's decision reflected a need to cash in its stake. "They've got to do that or become an investment trust," one analyst said. Enterprise's market capitalization at the time of its 1984 flotation was £392 million; it is now more than £2 billion.

The chief executive of Lasmio, Chris Grentree, said, "The sale of our shareholding will provide substantial benefits for Lasmio shareholders. It will eliminate net debt and provide the company with significant net cash resources."

"The proceeds of the sale will considerably strengthen Lasmio's balance sheet, will dramatically increase shareholders funds and will provide a material uplift to cash flow and earnings."

Lasmio said the decision to sell the Enterprise stake had been under consideration for some time and was not affected by activities of British Gas.

British Gas staged a "dawn raid" on Lasmio stock on Tuesday but failed to pick up a substantial stake because of the surge in the share price. British Gas has since said it now owns 1.14 percent of Lasmio.

The finance director of Enterprise said the sale would provide a material uplift to cash flow and earnings.

"The OPEC statement, issued to mark the 28th anniversary of the organization's founding, also called on non-OPEC oil producers to help stabilize prices."

Some U.S. oil traders said that despite the strong gains in oil prices Wednesday, prices would remain volatile between now and the meeting of the OPEC price panel in 11 days.

"We still don't know if there will be any effective measures coming out of the meeting," said James Ritterbusch, vice president of Carson Petroleum Co., "so we're looking at a pretty choppy, wide-swinging market."

lapse similar to that of 1986, when crude fell as low as \$9 a barrel.

The price of oil has been hurt recently, with Brent falling below \$13 a barrel, by overproduction by OPEC members. The cartel's members have been pumping much more oil than the organization's self-imposed ceiling of 15.06 million barrels a day.

On Monday, U.S. oil prices dropped as low as \$13.75 a barrel on fears that OPEC would not act to limit production.

Prices also gained Wednesday due to concern that the hurricane designated Gilbert, packing winds of up to 200 mph (324 kph), could temporarily halt oil production and refining in the Gulf of Mexico.

Fears that some refineries along the Texas and Louisiana coasts may be closed for several days as a safety precaution sent U.S. unleaded gasoline futures up by as much as 3.09 cents, to 46.80 cents a gallon.

The hurricane, which slammed into the Mexican island of Cozumel on Wednesday, was expected to hit some oil rigs in the Gulf on Thursday before slamming into the Texas coast on Friday.

"The hurricane is starting to have a greater bearing on prices," said Stephen Platt of Dean Witter Reynolds.

Fears of inflation returned with the higher oil prices. Gold prices initially rose Wednesday as investors returned to the precious metal as a hedge against inflation, but the rally faltered in late trading. Gold futures for December delivery

closed down 20 cents at \$428 in New York, after hitting \$429.50 an ounce at midday.

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Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other financial data.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and other financial data.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Term, and other financial data.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Term, and other financial data.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Rate, Term, and other financial data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Rate, Term, and other financial data.

G-10 Has Talks On Response To Inflation

PARIS — Officials of 10 industrial nations, known as the Group of 10, began talks Wednesday to determine if they need to try to pinch off inflation as fears of a world recession fade and robust economic expansion seems likely.

The meetings are to culminate Thursday in talks by the seven major nations, the Group of Seven, to lay groundwork for discussions at the International Monetary Fund annual session in Berlin at the end of this month.

Discussion is likely to focus on the best response to a resurgence of inflation, diplomats and economists said, while fears of a repeat of the October 1987 stock market collapse are unlikely to weigh heavily.

"It's a risk that's receded very considerably," a diplomat said.

Although weakening oil prices and rising interest rates have eased inflation fears, a steady climb in nonoil commodity costs and wage demands are causing concern.

Oil Rebounds as OPEC Sets Price Panel Meeting

NEW YORK — Depressed oil prices rebounded Wednesday after OPEC called a meeting of its key pricing committee and a hurricane bore down on oil-producing areas in the Gulf of Mexico.

U.S. crude oil prices jumped more than 80 cents a barrel on news that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will soon hold a price committee meeting to discuss the glutted world oil market, traders and analysts said.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude for immediate delivery, soared 84 cents to close at \$15.40 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

October crude futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange traded as high as \$15.46 a barrel before closing at \$15.39.

In European trading, North Sea Brent crude, the most widely traded grade, was as high as \$14.25 for loading in October.

A statement by the secretary-general of OPEC, Subroto, that OPEC's five-member price committee will meet on Sept. 25 and 26 accounted for most of the dramatic jump in prices.

OPEC issued a separate statement saying that urgent steps need to be taken to arrest the slide in oil prices and to prevent a price collapse similar to that of 1986, when crude fell as low as \$9 a barrel.

The price of oil has been hurt recently, with Brent falling below \$13 a barrel, by overproduction by OPEC members. The cartel's members have been pumping much more oil than the organization's self-imposed ceiling of 15.06 million barrels a day.

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Two Publishers Trade Shares And May Merge

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Two of Europe's largest publishing concerns, Pearson PLC of Britain and Elsevier NV of Holland, announced a cooperative agreement on Wednesday that could be the first step toward a full merger.

In the share-swap agreement, Pearson will take a 15.4 percent stake in Elsevier, and Elsevier will obtain an 8.7 percent stake in Pearson.

The accord allows each partner to raise its stake in the other.

"I believe it is likely that this agreement will lead to a full merger within the next few years," Lord Blakenham, chairman of Pearson, said in an interview Wednesday.

He said Pearson had sought a full merger at this point, but executives at Elsevier "weren't ready for that."

Pearson is the publisher of The Financial Times, and Elsevier publishes NRC Handelsblad and Algemeen Dagblad, two large newspapers in Rotterdam. Both concerns also have other publishing interests.

Lord Blakenham brushed aside suggestions that the accord was a defensive move to fend off a possible takeover by Rupert Murdoch, whose News Corp. has a 20.5 percent stake in Pearson.

"The motives for our agreement are 100 percent commercial," he said. "The two companies together make a very strong publishing group, with businesses that are highly complementary."

Since Mr. Murdoch's recent agreement to acquire Triangle Publications Inc. of the U.S. for \$3 billion, the chances of an attempted takeover of Pearson have diminished.

Elsevier, which has achieved earnings growth of 20 percent in recent years, has looked to larger partners to continue its rapid growth.

It failed in a hostile bid to take over another Dutch publisher, Wolters Kluwer NV and early this year agreed to take a 32.5 percent stake in Wolters Kluwer instead.

Other companies mentioned by analysts as possible contenders for links with Elsevier were Reed International PLC and United Newspapers PLC of Britain, and McGraw-Hill Inc. of the United States.

But speculation has grown that he would sell his Pearson stake to an aggressive predator to help finance the heavily leveraged takeover of Triangle.

"Pearson may have been keen to eliminate takeover possibilities," said Bronwen Maddox, a publishing analyst with Kleinwort Griffeon Securities in London. "Murdoch had 20 percent of Pearson before this deal, now he's left with 18 percent," she said.

Robert Maxwell, the British press magnate who is head of Maxwell Communication Corp., at one point held 10 percent of Elsevier, but analysts said his holding has been reduced by an undetermined amount.

The new agreement provides for Pearson to purchase 9.8 million new shares in Elsevier and for the Dutch group to purchase 21.2 million new Pearson shares.

The accord also allows Elsevier to lift its stake in Pearson to 15 percent, while Pearson can take its holding in the Dutch company to 25 percent.

For Elsevier, which is a leading European publisher of scientific journals, the link with Pearson offers several important benefits, analysts said.

"There's a lot of scope to expand their common business interests, particularly in medical and educational publishing," said Fiona Marshall, who tracks continental publishers for Kleinwort in London.

Pearson has also established an electronic data base that offers relevant material to corporate subscribers, and Elsevier could provide resources to expand that service, analysts said.

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SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON MANAGED CURRENCIES PROGRAM PERFORMANCE RESULT FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF \$ 20,000 JANUARY 1st 1988 HAS BECOME \$ 54,299 September 1st, 1988 AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 100 High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains various stock listings.

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U.S. Futures

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains futures data for Grains.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains futures data for Food.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains futures data for Metals.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains futures data for Lumber.

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Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains futures data for Currency Options.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Close, Chg. Contains futures data for Philadelphia Exchange.

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U.S. Official Criticizes Concessions in Trade

WASHINGTON — The acting U.S. Treasury secretary, M. Peter McPherson, spoke out strongly Wednesday for ending Third World trade concessions that he said perpetuate poverty instead of promoting growth.

David Puttnam Forms Venture With Warner

LONDON — The British film producer David Puttnam said Wednesday that he has formed a four-year joint venture with Warner Brothers Inc. and other international investors to back his next six major feature films.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Contains London metal prices for Aluminum, Copper, Lead, Silver, Zinc, etc.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Contains London commodity prices for Sugar, Cocoa, etc.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Date. Contains dividend information for various companies.

EUROBONDS BY CARL GEWIRTZ. IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY, PLUS A WEEKLY LISTING OF EUROBOND PRICES

Standard Chartered Taps Market for £303 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC said Wednesday that it would sell new shares to raise £303 million (\$514 million) in a move well-received by the stock market...

Standard Chartered, which is Britain's fifth-biggest bank, said it would offer 77.9 million new shares to existing stockholders at 400 pence per share.

Sir Y.K. the Hong Kong-based shipping and property magnate who also owns 14.9 percent of the bank, said he supported the share issue but did not presently intend to subscribe.

The Bell stake, formerly owned by Robert Holmes & Court, is in the process of passing to Bond Corp Holdings Ltd.

Standard Chartered, which had pretax profit of £156 million in the first half after a loss of £274 million a year earlier, said it was making the rights issue to improve its equity-to-assets ratio.

There had been concern in the market that two big shareholders — Bell Group International Ltd. and Sir Yue-Kong Pao — might not support the rights issue, which had been expected for months.

Sir Peter Graham, Standard Chartered's chairman, said he had not been in contact with the Malaysian businessman Tan Sri Khoo Teck Pua, who owns 7 percent.

Despite the rights issue, which will dilute stockholders' holdings, Standard Chartered's shares rose 24 pence on the London Stock Exchange to 502 pence a share.

Playtex Agrees to a Management Buyout

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Playtex Holdings Inc. said Wednesday it has agreed in principle to a management buyout and the sale of Playtex Apparel Inc., with the combined value of the two transactions totaling \$1.3 billion.

Playtex said it intends to acquire or otherwise redeem all of its outstanding debt securities and preferred stock.

"Shareholders are making \$500 million in clear profit in 21 months on an original \$10 million investment," Mr. Scullow said in an interview Wednesday.

The bank said Wednesday it needed to improve its capital base "particularly as measured by the ratio of equity to total assets..."

The deal would swap \$9.60 cash and \$1 face value preferred stock — paying a dividend of 14 percent per year in more preferred stock — for each of the 50 million Playtex common shares outstanding.

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Audi Says Sales Recover in U.S.

ASCHHEM, West Germany — The U.S. car sales of Audi AG are recovering from publicity about alleged technical defects, Ferdinand Piech, managing board chairman, said Wednesday.

"It looks as if we have reached the end of the tunnel," he said. Mr. Piech said Audi, a subsidiary of Volkswagen AG, sold about 3,200 cars in the United States last month, double the number of cars sold in July.

Audi's U.S. sales have suffered because of allegations that its cars sometimes accelerate when drivers haven't tried to make them do so.

The company has said it has solved the problem by introducing technical changes. Mr. Piech said he was confident the 1988 sales target of 28,000 cars in the United States would be achieved and that the company aimed at annual U.S. sales of 30,000.

LASMO: Stake Sale Is Set

(Continued from first finance page) prise, John Walmsley, said Lasmo's decision to auction its 25.2 percent stake in Enterprise did not reflect the group's full value.

Separately, Lasmo reported Wednesday a sharp decline in pre-tax profit for the first half of 1988, to £12.3 million from £20.7 million in the same 1987 period.

Lasmo said that the fall in crude oil prices in the first half of 1988 pushed revenue down 10 percent in dollar terms, compared with the first six months of 1987.

Enterprise stock rose 73 pence to 635 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Lasmo gained 15 pence to 559 pence despite the profit announcement, while British Gas eased 3.5 pence to 169 pence.

Bergen Bank Prefers Loan To Share Issue

OSLO — Bergen Bank said Wednesday that because of the anemic condition of the Oslo stock market, it was postponing an issue of new shares that would have raised 300 million kroner (\$43.7 million).

LVMH Shares Soar on Paris Bourse

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

PARIS — Shares of LVMH Moët Hennessy-Louis Vuitton soared to record levels in frenetic trading Wednesday as large shareholders of the luxury-goods conglomerate appeared to be jockeying for advantage before an important shareholders meeting next week.

Large Stockholders Appear to Jockey Before Meeting

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

champagne and cognac giant, to help form a family-controlled luxury conglomerate that could resist hostile takeovers.

Designs on time

CORUM SUISSE advertisement featuring a watch image and text: 'Individually made with a degree of skill and care that belongs to a former time, Corum Watches carry design into the future.'

CONFERENCE ON BRAZIL'S DEBT/EQUITY PROGRAMME

Conference on Brazil's Debt/Equity Programme advertisement with speaker list: Paulo Sérgio de Azevedo, Antonio Borelli, Jacques Karap, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 14, 1988

Table of international fund quotations including columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'Funds Listed'.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High	Low	Close	Chg
137 1/2	137 1/2	48 AMEX	11 22	10%	10%	10%	+1/4
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—hand delivery	D.M.	739	103	379	199
Gr. Britain	Dr.	23,500	23,820	13,250	7,300
Greece	Dr.	155	118	85	47
Ireland	Ir.L.	360,000	295,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340	185
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Portugal	Esc.	26,000	26,780	14,300	7,500
Spain (airmail)	Ptas.	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
—hand del. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
—hand del. Madrid	Ptas.	45,240	—	22,620	11,310
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—hand del.	S.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Switzerland	S.Fr.	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$	470	Varies	260	145
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	620	by country	340	190
Central/Latin America	\$	540	—	295	160

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Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	BM	ASkt
Alcatel Finance JV	5.50	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Alcatel JV	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
American Express JV	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
American Intl. Bank JV	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Amstar	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Amstar JV	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Amstar JV	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Amstar JV	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Amstar JV	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Amstar JV	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25

Coupons Next BM ASkt

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	BM	ASkt
Full BK Ford June 91	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford Aug 91	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford Oct 91	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford Dec 91	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford Feb 92	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford Apr 92	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford June 92	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford Aug 92	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford Oct 92	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Full BK Ford Dec 92	8.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25

NOTICE OF ADJOURNED MEETING

of the holders of 8% Series B Debentures to mature January 1, 1995 of

TURBO RESOURCES LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the meeting of the holders of the 8% Series B Debentures to mature January 1, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the "Debentures") of Turbo Resources Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") issued under a trust indenture dated as of the first day of January, 1985 made between the Company and Montreal Trust Company of Canada, as trustee, scheduled to be held in London, England on the 15th day of September, 1988 has been adjourned and will be held at Third Floor, Citicore Centre, Colons Lane, in the City of London, England, on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1988, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Indenture the resolution described in the prior notice of meeting published on August 5, 1988.

The only persons who shall be recognized at the adjourned meeting or any further adjournment thereof as the holders of any Debentures or as entitled to vote or be present at the adjourned meeting or any further adjournment thereof shall be the persons who produce Debentures and/or voting certificates at the adjourned meeting or any further adjournment thereof or their duly appointed proxies. Instructions and forms for depositing Debentures, forms of voting certificates, and other information may be obtained on application to any of the depositaries at the addresses set forth below.

Those Debentureholders present in person or by proxy at the adjourned meeting shall form a quorum and may transact the business contemplated by this notice and the said prior notice.

For the convenience of Debentureholders unable to attend the adjourned meeting, proxies and voting certificates may be sent to Montreal Trust Company of Canada, c/o Orion Royal Bank Limited, Principal Paying Agent, 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, England EC4V 4DE, Attention: Ms Gisella Worman, and, in order to be relied upon, must be received at such address on or prior to the business day immediately preceding the date of the adjourned meeting.

Dated the 16th day of September, 1988.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA
 Trustee
 411 8th Avenue S.W.,
 Calgary, Alberta.

The depositaries contemplated by the above mentioned notice are as follows:

Montreal Trust Company of Canada
 Attention: Corporate Trust Department
 411 8th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1E7.
 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Quebec, H3B 3L6.
 15 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1B4.
 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3B9.

Orion Royal Bank Limited, 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, England, EC4V 4DE.
 Credit Suisse, Paradeplatz 8, CH-8021, Zurich, Switzerland.
 Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
 Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Euro-clear Operations Centre, Rue de la Régence 4, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.
 Cedit S.A., 67 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, P.O. Box 1008, L-1010 Luxembourg.

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Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	BM	ASkt
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	BM	ASkt
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
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Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25
Bank of Montreal	7.00	12/15/88	102.25	102.25

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

CURRENCY MARKETS

U.S. Trade Figures Light a Fire Under the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar, boosted by better-than-expected U.S. trade figures for July, closed sharply higher against key foreign currencies Wednesday despite intervention by the U.S. and West German central banks.

"The market is now definitely bullish on the dollar," said Earl Johnson, vice president of foreign exchange at Harris Bank in Chicago.

The dollar gained more than 2 pence against the Deutsche mark, rising to 1.8763 from 1.8538 on Tuesday. It also advanced to 134.175 yen from 133.375.

The pound weakened to \$1.6790 from \$1.6950.

The dollar also rose to 1,5815 Swiss francs from 1,5615 and to 6,3850 French francs from 6,3075.

Early in the day, the Commerce Department said the nation's merchandise trade deficit fell to a 4-year low of \$9.53 billion in July, narrower than the revised \$13.22 billion deficit in June.

Currency analysts had estimated the trade deficit would range from \$9.5 billion to \$13.5 billion.

Dealers said a drop in imports of 8.9 percent was taken as a sign that consumer demand is slowing, which will continue to shave the U.S. trade deficit in months ahead.

Traders said the U.S. and West German central banks intervened modestly at the 1.8785 level against the mark in a bid to slow the dollar's rise, but the actions had little effect.

Mr. Johnson said he anticipated the central banks would remain in the market as long as the dollar shows signs of nearing the 1.90 DM level.

"You can anticipate some dollar sales to keep the dollar under 1.90," he said. "The feeling is that if we see the dollar go over 1.90 we'd weaken our competitiveness on exports."

Hubert Podoli, manager of the corporate foreign exchange desk at Credit Suisse, said he expects the dollar to trade within a range of 1.8650 DM to 1.8950 DM.

"I don't think you have a lot of market participants seeing the dollar going over 1.90," he added.

Earlier, in Hong Kong, the Bundesbank had sold a small amount of dollars at 1.8505 DM through branches of West German banks, dealers said.

In Europe, the Bundesbank had sold dollars for marks in the morning at around 1.8520 DM, traders said.

The dollar's rise against the yen was checked by news that the U.S. trade gap with Japan widened marginally in July, to \$4.44 billion from \$4.40 billion in June.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8775 DM, its best since Aug. 24 and up nearly 3 pence from Tuesday's closing 1.8485 DM.

The U.S. currency ended at 134,450 yen in London, from Tuesday's finish at 133,250 yen.

The pound fell against the dollar, ending at \$1.6755, compared with \$1.6975.

The dollar closed up at 1,5820 Swiss francs from Tuesday's closing 1,5585 and at 6,3900 French francs from 6,2950. (Reuters, UPI)

The dollar touched quoted highs of 1.8890 DM in Europe, nearly 4 pence above the day's lowest value, as investors scrambled for dollar assets.

But it eased later on fears of central bank intervention.

Earlier this summer, central banks made heavy dollar sales to check a rally by the U.S. currency. For many nations other than the United States, a rising dollar spells higher import bills, which would fuel inflation.

"The dollar should stay around the higher levels tomorrow but everyone's worried about intervention," said Geoff Earnshaw, senior foreign exchange dealer at National Westminster Bank. "It will probably be a day of range-trading, perhaps with a bit of profit-taking."

But sales of Mercedes and BMW continue to climb in this country, because the market is expanding so rapidly. Together, they sold more than 70,000 cars in Japan last year, up nearly 50 percent from 1986.

For Japanese auto makers, nervous that the strong yen is making them less competitive in world markets, the big-car boom is a savior. It allows much larger economies of scale.

"For the first time, we can sell in Japan the same models we export to the United States and Europe," a Nissan executive said. "Before, we could only do that with compact cars."

At first glance, it would seem that the same would hold true for American auto manufacturers, who finally find the Japanese speaking their language.

After all, who knows more about big cars than General Motors Corp.?

But to no one's surprise here, the American share of the market has barely budged. About 4,000 American-made cars were imported by Japan last year.

This year, the figure will more than double. But nearly all of the difference is accounted for by Honda's new Accord Coupe, a \$20,000 luxury version of Honda's best seller, shipped to Japan from Marysville, Ohio, complete with leather seats and Bose stereo speakers.

In fact, Honda seems bound to displace GM this year as the largest American exporter of cars to Japan. And the Accord Coupe belies the oft-repeated explanation that American car makers have failed in Japan because they refused to put the steering wheel on the right side. The Accord Coupe's steering wheel is on the left, American-style.

"Buyers here are insisting on it," said Bret Anderson, a spokesman for Honda. "It's part of the made-in-America cachet of the car."

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

Winnebago Seeks a Home In Land of Compact Cars

TOKYO — Winnebago, huge American motor homes, went onto the market in the home of the compact car on Monday with the blessings of the Japanese government.

With a logo suggesting Japan's forested mountains and blue lakes, the venture announced by Mitsubishi Corp. and Winnebago Industries Inc. of Forest City, Iowa, had lots of professional glitz.

Mitsubishi coined Mobile — the word mobile plus "ie," which means home in Japanese — to try to sell the 122 million Japanese on the American concept of family-style recreational vehicles as a way to enjoy their country's scenery.

Shiroki Morohashi, Mitsubishi's president, said his company regarded the motor home as "one of the great achievements" of U.S. industry and predicted it will be a success as more leisure time encourages the Japanese to do more things outdoors. "The market is very promising," he said.

Gasoline costs almost \$3.50 a gallon in Japan, and previous attempts to market Japanese-made camper vans have fizzled because of the expense of fuel and lack of campgrounds for them. But Japan is richer now, and Mitsubishi said legislation will encourage the spread of campgrounds.

General Roman, Winnebago vice president, said the 30-year-old company now exports only 0.5 percent of the 12,000 to 14,000 units produced annually.

Mr. Roman said he hoped the Mitsubishi marketing will help increase exports to about 10 percent of production, all of which takes place in Iowa.

"They love the size," Mr. Awa said. "We're beginning to think about introducing much bigger cars, maybe with four-liter engines, in a few years."

What would pave the way for such introductions, which are also being considered by Toyota, Honda and Mazda, is a major change in Japan's commodity tax law, which puts a 23 percent surcharge on large cars.

But that law was enacted when only large cars here were foreign. Now, as one business leader said, "It's time to re-evaluate it all but over."

While parliament debates a broader restructuring of Japan's tax system, it is an open secret that the auto tax deal is clinched.

Auto executives said that in the next year or two, the tax will drop to 6 percent, no matter what the size of the car.

That move has been welcomed by Mercedes-Benz and BMW. Both companies have watched their market share shrink as Japan's auto giants moved into the high-price, high-profit luxury car market.

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TRADE: U.S. Deficit in July Drops as Imports Shrink

(Continued from page 1)

ports is important because it shows import substitution for the first time. It seems to suggest that American firms are regaining market share, and that should help maintain the improvement," said Mr. Jasnowski.

"This is terrific news," said Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist for the WEAFA Group of economic forecasters in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania. "The trade deficit is coming down, and that will relieve some of the fears about inflation."

However, some economists said that encouraging though the numbers may be, it remains to be seen if

the improvement can continue uninterrupted.

"The general improvement is positive," said Elias Bikhazi, economist at Security Pacific National Bank, "but is not as impressive as the \$9.53 billion figure suggests."

He believes that the figures were distorted by seasonal factors and noted that traditionally, imports are very strong in July. Indeed, unadjusted for seasonal variations, the shortfall was \$12.04 billion compared with \$13.32 billion in June.

In an accounting change, the government began reporting trade data on a seasonally adjusted basis from the April report.

Most of the improvement in imports, their lowest since September

1987, was because Americans imported about \$2.5 billion less in manufactured goods, \$1 billion of that automobiles alone, especially from Canada, the Commerce Department report said.

Consumer goods imports were off by about \$900 million, automotive vehicles, parts and engines by \$800 million and industrial supplies by about \$500 million.

As usual, the largest bilateral trade deficit in July was with Japan. At \$4.44 billion, that deficit was up slightly from the previous month. The second largest deficit, \$1.1 billion, was with Taiwan.

There were \$1 billion deficits with both Canada and West Germany. (AP, WP, Reuters, UPI)

CARS: In Japan, Automakers Find a Growing Market for Large Models

(Continued from first finance page)

and you may not use the power of the engine," said Masaru Inoue, a Honda executive who recently returned from a long assignment in Paris and is seeing his homeland with fresh eyes. "But people want to have the power, even if they can't use it."

The space alone seems a luxury. In a city where many people sleep in "futon closets," the car can offer a time of quiet and privacy.

Some young couples say they do not mind the seven-hour Sunday night traffic jams in returning to Tokyo: It is a rare moment to be alone.

By American standards, Japan's big cars may not seem so large. They are more the size of a midsize American car. But by the standards of the Japanese, accustomed to cars graciously advertised as "midsize size," they are enormous.

While no solid figures are available for overall sales of large cars in Japan, Japanese auto magazines report that Toyota's and Nissan's domestic sales of the largest cars those with engine displacements of more than 2 liters — tripled in the first six months of the year from the same period in 1987. Nissan says it is selling 3,000 of its new, wide-bodied Cimex every month.

Sales of the Toyota Crown have been reportedly rising at a similar pace. And sales of the Honda Legend, introduced in Japan three years ago, rose to about 16,000 units last year from 1,000 units in its first year.

Despite the recent boom, it is generally agreed that big cars still account for less than 10 percent of auto sales in Japan, which totaled 6 million units last year.

The buyers, market researchers say, usually are not Japan's wealthy young. They are men of 45 to 60, frequently store owners or the heads of small businesses.

"They love the size," Mr. Awa said. "We're beginning to think about introducing much bigger cars, maybe with four-liter engines, in a few years."

What would pave the way for such introductions, which are also being considered by Toyota, Honda and Mazda, is a major change in Japan's commodity tax law, which puts a 23 percent surcharge on large cars.

But that law was enacted when only large cars here were foreign. Now, as one business leader said, "It's time to re-evaluate it all but over."

While parliament debates a broader restructuring of Japan's tax system, it is an open secret that the auto tax deal is clinched.

Auto executives said that in the next year or two, the tax will drop to 6 percent, no matter what the size of the car.

That move has been welcomed by Mercedes-Benz and BMW. Both companies have watched their market share shrink as Japan's auto giants moved into the high-price, high-profit luxury car market.

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Winnebago Seeks a Home In Land of Compact Cars

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Winnebago, huge American motor homes, went onto the market in the home of the compact car on Monday with the blessings of the Japanese government.

With a logo suggesting Japan's forested mountains and blue lakes, the venture announced by Mitsubishi Corp. and Winnebago Industries Inc. of Forest City, Iowa, had lots of professional glitz.

Mitsubishi coined Mobile — the word mobile plus "ie," which means home in Japanese — to try to sell the 122 million Japanese on the American concept of family-style recreational vehicles as a way to enjoy their country's scenery.

Shiroki Morohashi, Mitsubishi's president, said his company regarded the motor home as "one of the great achievements" of U.S. industry and predicted it will be a success as more leisure time encourages the Japanese to do more things outdoors. "The market is very promising," he said.

Gasoline costs almost \$3.50 a gallon in Japan, and previous attempts to market Japanese-made camper vans have fizzled because of the expense of fuel and lack of campgrounds for them. But Japan is richer now, and Mitsubishi said legislation will encourage the spread of campgrounds.

General Roman, Winnebago vice president, said the 30-year-old company now exports only 0.5 percent of the 12,000 to 14,000 units produced annually.

Mr. Roman said he hoped the Mitsubishi marketing will help increase exports to about 10 percent of production, all of which takes place in Iowa.

"They love the size," Mr. Awa said. "We're beginning to think about introducing much bigger cars, maybe with four-liter engines, in a few years."

What would pave the way for such introductions, which are also being considered by Toyota, Honda and Mazda, is a major change in Japan's commodity tax law, which puts a 23 percent surcharge on large cars.

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Wednesdays OTC Prices

MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press

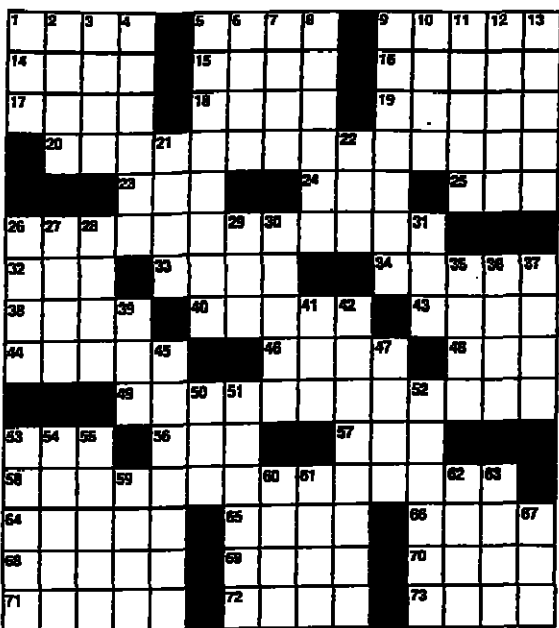
Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 100s High/Low, 4 P.M. Ctr. Net

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 100s High/Low, 4 P.M. Ctr. Net

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Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. 100s High/Low, 4 P.M. Ctr. Net



ACROSS

1 Gregory Peck role '1956

5 Sfriso

9 Offends

14 Egyptian queen of the gods

15 Stein-Frimpton book

16 Small bay

17 Malay craft

18 Hitchcock's "Window"

19 Emporium

20 Skeptic's comment

23 — faintest (do-nothing king)

24 Roof adorning

25 Weighty weight

26 Skeptic's seasoning?

32 Bravo or Grande

33 Comic Jay

34 High flier

38 Man is one

40 Swordfish's sword

43 Soul-seller

44 Cartographer's collection

46 Shade

48 Mamie's mate

49 "Tell it —" (skeptic's comment)

DOWN

1 Viper

2 Spy name

3 Molecule

4 African secessionist state: 1967-70

5 Juliet and Cordelia

6 Manuscript word

7 "Owa tagu"

8 Sequence

9 This may be guided

10 Division word

11 Mock

12 Iron Comb. form (TV oldie)

13 Bear mug

21 Muddy the waters

22 Mention is one

26 A Met score

27 Main point

28 Anonatics maneuver

29 J. Denver's "World"

30 Special talent

31 Traffic ticket

35 Smile broadly

36 Actress Veronica

37 The night's thousand

39 Car part

39 Ingest

41 Flange

42 Poet's reputation for affect

45 Most compassionate

47 Peter, Paul and Mary, e.g.

50 Cycle beginning element

51 Mrs. Van Buren

52 Poky person

53 Tea Party inciter

54 Computer-language acronym

55 Old Roman trumpets

59 Fall for a trick

60 Strong wind

61 Ivan or Peter

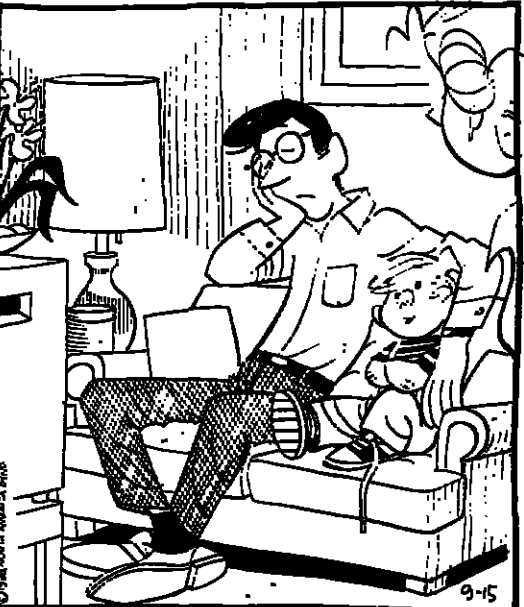
62 "Woe is me!"

63 "My Three"

67 Supplement, with "out"

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"TO DAD, EVERY TV SHOW IS A BEDTIME STORY."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VAROS

MURYM

TISSAD

YAIRFT

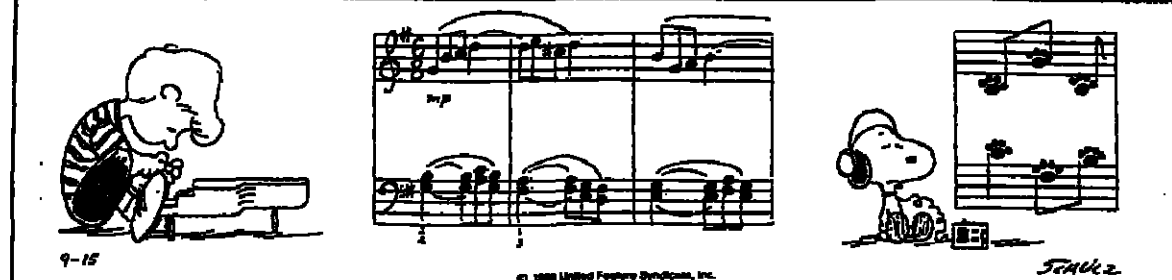
Answer: "GUMMY SMACK BEAVER CORRAL"

Answer: The best labor-saving device — A LEGACY

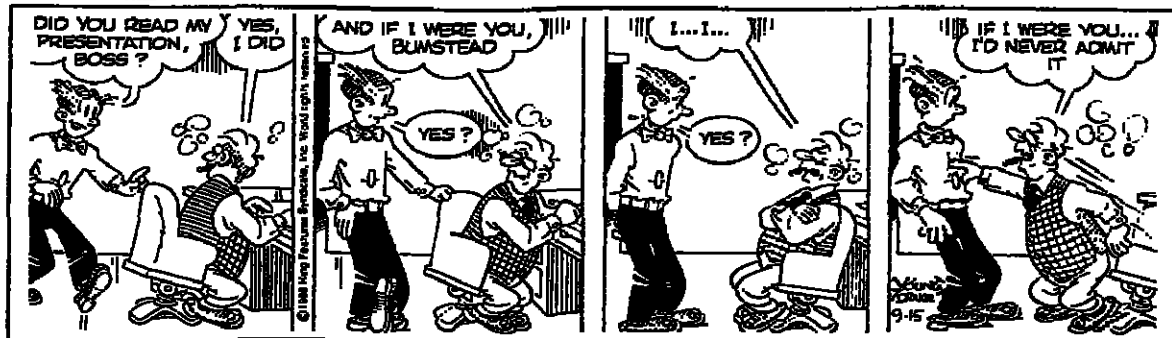
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	22	15	Seoul	22	15
London	22	15	Hong Kong	22	15
Paris	22	15	New Delhi	22	15
Berlin	22	15	Singapore	22	15
Brussels	22	15	Tokyo	22	15
Stockholm	22	15			
Oslo	22	15			
Stockholm	22	15			
Oslo	22	15			
Stockholm	22	15			
Oslo	22	15			

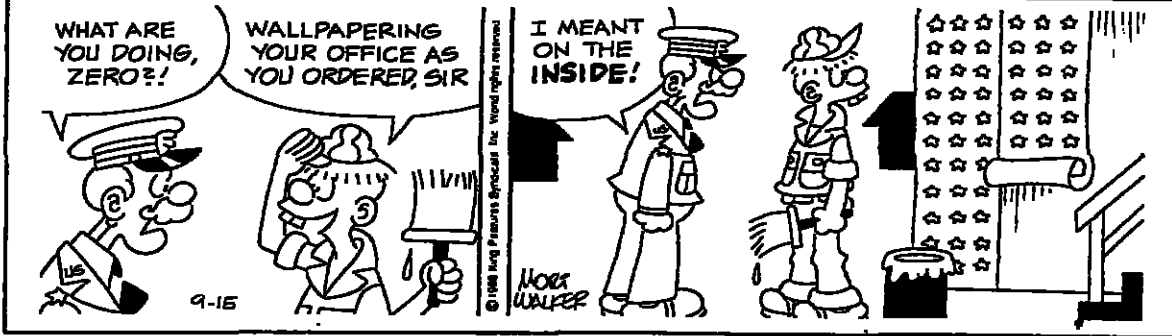
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

PICTURE THIS

By Joseph Heller. 352 pages. \$19.95. The Putnam Publishing Group Inc., 300 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

Why should Joseph Heller have written a book about the life of Rembrandt and the death of Socrates, the rise of the Netherlands and the fall of Athens? As the narrator shrugs, in one of the many punchlines that keep reminding us of the author's presence, "Don't ask me."

The novelist who not long ago worked his will on the biblical King David in "God Knows" now goes after Rembrandt's painting of "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer." He recounts what is known of the biographies of the principals (excluding the unknown Homer) and the histories of their times. But, of course, Heller is not about to leave it at that; he is making a case, in his manner, that all history is a compound of greed and violence.

The point is made by attaching tags of our own time to his Greek baggage. He tells of "police actions" in 459 B.C. and "freedom fighters" in the wars between Athens and Sparta. He puns Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's words, "a conspiracy so immense," into the mouth of Cleon, the Athenian demagogue, and the domino theory into the mouth of the adventurer Alcibiades.

He describes one period of the Peloponnesian Wars as "the cold war." He likens Lyndon B. Johnson to Pericles for their pursuit of self-destructive wars in the name of peace. And in case anyone still doesn't get it, he reports that "From Athens to Syracuse by oar and sail was just about equivalent to the journey by troopship today from California to Vietnam, or from Washington, D.C., to the Beirut airport in Lebanon or the Persian Gulf." To which, the narrator, who is free with such wisdom, adds: "Do not make war in a hostile distant land unless you intend to live there."

Heller has plainly been working at his Thucydides, Xenophon, Plutarch and Plato, as well as at the few existing letters of Rembrandt, all about money. His connections are fraught. He notes, for example, that it was on the parcel of land known as the New Netherlands that "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer" would be housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "after a journey of three hundred seven years, an odyssey much longer

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MARC TRASH HADA
ALAB RECTO EPOS
APPROACHED RIMS
STEADIER BERT
STEPS SLUE
TRA SRI STANCES
RAP SERPENTINE
IMPEL NEA COAST
CARPENTERS TUT
CLAIMS EPA EEE
TILED ATALE
PESOS EMIRATES
ARAG APPRENTICE
TRUG DELES ERAT
ROSE SEEST NERD

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the air battles of World War II, the glory usually went to the pilot. Few thought of the perils, discomfort and occasional successes of the rear gunner, the "Tail-end Charlie."

The opening diamond lead was won with the ace, and the heart ace was cashed. When the jack fell, it was time for the tail-end play; a low heart to dummy's seven.

This conceded an unnecessary trump trick to East's nine but guaranteed an entry to the dummy. Whatever the return, South could use dummy's heart eight to reach the dummy and discard three black loses on three diamond winners.

North's three-heart raise on the replay, the declarer failed to see the opportunity and went down in game.

Both sides were vulnerable.

WEST: ♠ 10 8 5 3, ♥ 7 6 5 4, ♦ 8 7 6 5, ♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST: ♠ 4 10 2, ♥ 4 10 2, ♦ 4 10 2, ♣ 4 10 2

SOUTH (D): ♠ A 7 4, ♥ A K Q 10 8 2, ♦ A K Q 3, ♣ K Q 3

West led the diamond eight.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 14

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	432	+2.7
London	2718	+12.5
Paris	1182	+10.2
Frankfurt	2302	+15.8
Bonn	2302	+15.8
Brussels	2302	+15.8
Stockholm	1182	+10.2
Copenhagen	1182	+10.2
Helsinki	1182	+10.2
Oslo	1182	+10.2
Stockholm	1182	+10.2
Copenhagen	1182	+10.2
Helsinki	1182	+10.2
Oslo	1182	+10.2

World Stock Markets (continued)

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Copenhagen	1182	+10.2
Helsinki	1182	+10.2
Oslo	1182	+10.2
Stockholm	1182	+10.2
Copenhagen	1182	+10.2
Helsinki	1182	+10.2
Oslo	1182	+10.2

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

IN THE HIT EVERY MONDAY

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

Worldwide Stock Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Bond Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Commodity Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Energy Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Metals Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Chemicals Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Textiles Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Foodstuffs Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Pharmaceuticals Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Electronics Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Services Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Real Estate Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Insurance Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Transportation Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Utilities Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Media Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Entertainment Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Technology Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Healthcare Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Education Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Government Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Defense Index: 1,023.19

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Worldwide Textiles Index: 1,023.19

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Worldwide Education Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Government Index: 1,023.19

Worldwide Defense Index: 1,023.19

SPORTS

South Korea's Athletes Facing Immense Pressure

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

SEUL — More than anyone else, Hah Hyung Zoo should be deeply enthusiastic about the Olympics. A national hero, having won a gold medal in judo at the 1984 Los Angeles Games, he is favored to win another gold here. But his emotions are mixed. "Yes, I often wish things would be over sooner," he said in a soft voice that indicated little of the immense physical power scored in his muscular frame. "People are paying too much attention to gold medals." Hah's melancholy attitude is one measure of the immense pressure that hangs over the country's young athletes as they tune up for the Games. Gold medals have become an obsession for the South Korean media and public, and this has translated into a heavy burden for the nation's 477 Olympic athletes. They and their coaches believe public expectations are much too high. South Korea may have a thriving economy, but it is far from being a sports power, they said. "We won too many gold medals in Los Angeles and in the Asian Games," said Kim Jip, the official in charge of South Korea's Olympic team. He called the 93 golds won at

the 1986 Asian Games and the six won in Los Angeles as "a miracle." And the 1984 Games were boycotted by Soviet bloc countries. "The public misunderstands our power," Kim said. "Even if we win six golds," the public "will be unhappy." That would be unfair, because South Korea's athletes have been involved in a rigorous, military-style training routine for the past few years. At the Training Center on the outskirts of Seoul, which has been home to most of the athletes, they have risen at dawn every morning and practiced for much of the day until lights-out at 10 P.M. This summer, some were even put through a special series of grueling training sessions designed by the army to bolster the mental and physical toughness of young soldiers. A slogan on a blackboard in the main Training gym says: "The way to the top is the way of hardship and difficulty. At the same time, it is the way to glory. It is the way of falling down seven times and rising up eight times. It is also the proudest way to victory." The pressure on South Korea's athletes manifests itself in unusual ways. A star sprinter, Lim Choon Ae, was hospitalized last year after a blow from her male coach ruptured an aortic aneurysm. Lim apologized for the incident, saying it was her fault because she wasn't training hard enough. Last month, the athletes staged an unprecedented demonstration, skipping an afternoon practice session to protest the abrupt departure of one of their coaches. The circumstances remain cloudy, but the coach either got into an argument or a fistfight with a team official and left the Olympic training camp. Kim said the coach resigned; the athletes thought he was unfairly fired. After the protest, however, the coach rejoined the team. The protest was shocking in a country that is putting a premium on making the Olympics a grand success. By skipping a practice, the athletes had struck a blow against the almost sacred aura of the Games. Plus, they had disobeyed their superiors — and obedience to authority is a hallmark of deeply Confucian South Korean society. Kim said the protest ended after he explained the circumstances to the athletes. He also said he warned them that unless they returned to practice — and made up for the lost time with a night-time training session — they would not be allowed to compete in

the Games. The athletes went back to work. Alongside the tales of frustration are stirring stories of sacrifice. Cho Kyu Yung, a relatively inexperienced Greco-Roman wrestler in the 57-kilogram class, pulled an upper lip during Korea's Olympic trials by taking first place, beating out the longtime No. 1 in the class, Huh Byung Ho. Team officials, fearing Cho's victory was a fluke, wanted to arrange another match between the two. But before it was held, Cho stepped down in favor of Huh. "Cho thought that since this is what the country and the officials want, he would forsake himself, for the sake of his country," said the wrestler's brother, Cho In-yeol, who is helping Huh prepare by serving as his practice partner. "In other countries, an athlete wouldn't do that," Kim said. "I think he's a hero." But the public heroes will be the athletes who win medals. Judo is one sport in which the Koreans could pick up several golds. Archery, boxing, wrestling and table tennis, too, are sports in which they could finish first. It is hoped that the medal count will surpass that of arch-rival Japan, but China is again expected to be Asia's top medal-winning nation. "Sometimes I feel it is getting more and more difficult to stay on top," Hah said.

China: Wave After Wave Of Ever Younger Divers

By Trip Gabriel
New York Times Service

A generation gap has formed in diving, the age of world-class talent dropping precipitously that, suddenly, veterans with two decades of training — and the maturity and grace that come with it — are finding themselves upstaged by tiny recruits barely half their age. The authors of this innovation are the Chinese, who in the last two years have loosed a children's brigade of spinning, grinning — and winning — divers.

They include Chen Xiaodan, 14, who in May at the McDonald's National Open in Florida upset the defending Olympic medalist, Michelle Mitchell of the United States. The year before, at that meet, Mitchell had just barely held off two other 14-year-olds.

"When I saw these little girls for the first time I said, 'What is this?'" said Mitchell, 26, who is on the U.S. Olympic team. "Every meet we go to they send different teams." Diving is one of the sports in which China has made dramatic progress since returning to international sports in the late 1970s. The Chinese have won 12 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze — 14 medals — at the Los Angeles Games contributed to the 32 medals over all China won after a three-decade absence from the Olympics.

Since 1984, Chinese divers have only grown stronger. And the program that produces them offers a paradigm of Beijing's emergence as the newest sports power.

In the four Olympic events — men's and women's three-meter springboard and 10-meter platform — Chinese are favored to sweep both women's gold medals; to strongly contend for both men's golds, and to take home most of the silvers.

What is their secret? As far as any one factor has made the difference, it is the sports system that Beijing has put in place since the close of the Cultural Revolution.

The Chinese system is wide-cast and elitist, designed to net promising athletes from the largest talent pool on earth — a population of more than 1 billion — then measure progress in training, promoting the best and rejecting the average. Diving coaches fan out from 3,400 part-time sports schools to recruit their charges. It is a rigorous meritocracy, beginning with strength and flexibility tests to detect aptitude in children who probably have never seen a swimming pool.

There is also some preselection based on the body type that coaches believe makes good divers: short, compact, perhaps with hypertended elbows, that is, elbows that touch when the arms are raised above the head, making for a less splashy entry in the water.

"We have set up selection criteria for most sports: the average height, weight, ratio of upper body to lower body, and circulation of various kinds," said Dr. Gao Chongxuan of the National Research Institute of Sports Science in Beijing. "In the West, your primary schools have pools, a gymnasium, even their own tennis courts. We don't have enough facilities, so we have to select athletes who've never played sports before."

I'm young for American diving, but I get to these meets and I feel old.

—Wendy Lian Williams, 20

techniques of the world's best diver. But at big international competitions the Chinese for years did not live up to their potential. They lacked mental intensity, or just the confidence that comes from international experience.

They have learned from their competitive misfires. Beginning at the 1986 world championships, the current crop of female prodigies began maturing.

Gao Min, then 16, won the springboard title and has remained the world's best ever since. In the 1987, Xu Yimeng, 16, won the World Cup platform title. Both World Cup women's silver medalists went to Chinese.

Wendy Lian Williams, 20, a University of Miami junior who finished fifth on platform at the McDonald's meet and will compete in the event at Seoul, said, "I'm young for American diving, but I get to these meets and I feel old."

Andrea Dobre, who helped Romania win the world gymnastics championship last October, and who is favored to win at least three team gold medals in the Olympics, practiced her routine on the balance beam Wednesday at the Gymnastics Hall in Seoul.

Much of the credit for introducing extreme youth to the sport belongs to Xu Yimeng, the national coach in China, whose system emphasizes fast spinning and clean entries. Small bodies seem to have an advantage in both areas, and small means young.

In the late 1970s, Xu, who had been a national champion in the early 1960s before the Cultural Revolution idled his career, became a fixture at international competitions, along with his video camera. He focused the camera on the world's top divers, as well as on modern pools, weight training gear, even locker rooms.

Back in Beijing, Xu, an authoritarian but-and-boils coach, had his athletes analyze and imitate the

For a Soviet Editor, the Games Transcend Politics

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — While the Los Angeles Olympic Games were going on for four years ago, Vladimir Geksin, the foreign editor of the newspaper Sovetskiy Sport, was in Tallin, the capital of Estonia.

What was the editor of the most popular Soviet sports daily, who boasts a circulation of more than a million, doing in that tiny Baltic republic, thousands of miles away from Los Angeles? He was watching the Games on Finnish television.

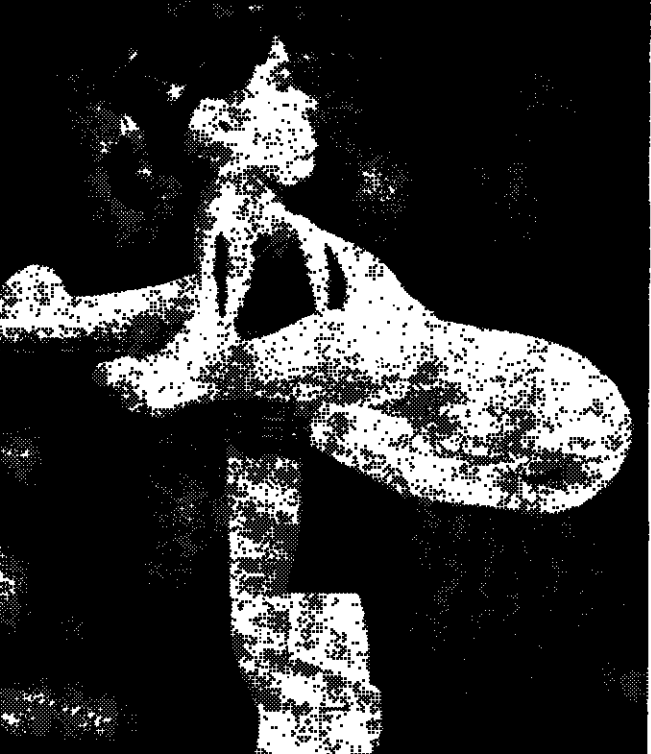
"My bosses decided that since Soviet athletes were not participating, they could not afford to send me to Los Angeles," said Geksin.

"But Soviet stations were not showing the Games, so there I was in a hotel room in Tallin, watching broadcasts from Finland and writing my stories. It was very funny, but very sad, too."

This summer, Geksin is part of a five-member Soviet sports team that will cover the Games in Seoul. It is the first time in 12 years that they will write about a Summer Olympics in which American and Soviet athletes will compete against one another.

Watching the U.S.-boycotted Moscow Olympics in 1980 and the Soviet-boycotted Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, Geksin said he learned one thing: the spirit of the Olympics does not suffer, even when politics enters the arena.

"There were no Americans in Moscow, and it was still great," he said. "And there were no Soviets in L.A. and it was great there, too. Not to participate is meaningless. The Olympics will always be the Olympics."



Wendy Lian Williams, 20, a University of Miami junior who finished fifth on platform at the McDonald's meet and will compete in the event at Seoul, said, "I'm young for American diving, but I get to these meets and I feel old."

Radicals Try To Ambush Games Torch

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Radical students yelling anti-Olympic slogans hurled firebombs Wednesday at a procession of the Olympic torch outside Seoul as police battled to disperse the protesters.

Some of the small bombs exploded about 10 yards (about 9 meters) from the runner carrying the Olympic torch, witnesses said. But neither the runner nor his escorts were hit, and the procession did not stop, the witnesses said. The police said 16 protesters were injured in the incident at Kyungwon University on the southern, semirural outskirts of Seoul after students hurled some 50 firebombs at the torch procession. They yelled, "Oppose dictatorial Olympics!"

Other students staged peaceful anti-Olympic protests Wednesday at several colleges in Seoul, burning effigies representing the United States and shouting, "Yankee go home!" Some 200 students took part in a "Stop Olympic Torch Rally" at Kyungwon.

Troopers stationed onto that campus, officers and students battled with their fists, the police said. Many of the injured troopers were hit by firebombs, they said. Police officials would not say if there had been any arrests or if any students had been injured.

Students have staged scattered demonstrations against the Olympics during the past week and battled police at some Seoul campuses. The demonstrations have been on a small scale, and have failed to attract public support.

Some students are demanding that the Olympics be shared with North Korea to promote reunification of the Korean peninsula. They also contend that the Games are celebrating authoritarian rule in South Korea.

World Champion Out
Abdi Bile, the world champion in the 1,500-meter run and Somalia's only gold medal hope, was withdrawn from the Olympics because of a stress fracture in his left leg. Agence France-Press reported from Seoul.

Swedish Stays Home
The Swedish Olympic delegation said Wednesday that Mats Wilander, winner of three Grand Slam tennis tournaments this year, including the U.S. Open on Sunday, will not play in the Olympics because of a stress fracture in his left leg. Agence France-Press reported from Seoul.

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Rice's Grand Slam Puts Boston 4 1/2 Up

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Jim Rice, demoted to part-time designated hitter, connected for his eighth grand slam home run in the major leagues Tuesday night as the Boston Red Sox beat the Baltimore Orioles, 6-4, and increased their lead in the American League East Division.

Boston moved 4 1/2 games ahead of Detroit on a day in which three other players hit grand slams, tying a major-league record accomplished 10 times previously.

Rice spoiled the major league debut of Pete Harnisch, who was drafted by the Orioles in June 1987. Harnisch struck out Rice on three pitches in the second inning, but Rice got his revenge when he came to the plate with the bases loaded in the fourth. He hit a 2-2 pitch high off the light tower in left-center field for his 376th career home run.

Yankees 5, Indians 4: In Cleveland, pinch-hitter Luis Aguayo's two-run homer in the eighth rallied New York to its fifth victory in six games. Dave Winfield opened the inning with a single for his third hit, and one out later, Aguayo hit his third homer this season for the Yankees, and his second in two nights.

Base 9, Tigers 1: In Toronto, Jesse Barfield hit a grand slam and Ernie Whitt a two-run homer against Detroit. Barfield's second slam of the season, and third of his career, came in the seventh inning. Detroit shortstop Alan Trammell left the game after being hit by a pitch.

Brewers 4, White Sox 0: In Chicago, Juan Nieves pitched a three-hitter for Milwaukee and Paul Molitor and Robin Yount homered in the first inning. It was Nieves' only complete game this season.

Athletics 2, Rangers 1: In Oakland, Jose Canseco hit his 39th

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

homer and stole his 37th base, against Texas, as Oakland cut its "magic number" for winning the AL West to seven.

Twins 2, Mariners 1: In Seattle, Jim Dwyer singled home the tying run and Tom Herr's grounder scored the winner as Minnesota rallied in the ninth.

Braves 4, Angels 3: In Anaheim, California, Bret Saberhagen gave up two runs in six innings and struck out nine, matching his season high, for Kansas City. The Angels were mathematically eliminated in the AL West.

Dodgers 2, Braves 0: In the National League, in Los Angeles, John Tudor, Ramon Martinez and Jay Howell held Atlanta to two hits, while catcher Mike Scioscia hit a two-run homer.

Pirates 1, Mets 0: In New York, Bob Walk won for the first time since beating San Diego July 20, and Bobby Bonilla hit a run-scoring double for Pittsburgh that ended the Mets' five-game winning streak.

Reds 5, Astros 2: In Cincinnati, Jose Rijo allowed three hits in seven innings and Dave Collins' pinch-hit single led to a three-run seventh.

Giants 4, Padres 1: In San Diego, Robby Thompson and Candy Maldonado hit bases-empty homers, helping Rick Reuschel get his 18th victory, as San Francisco returned to fourth place in the NL West.



Pascual Perez of the Expos threatened to use a new pick-off throw.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams, scores, and key players.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

Table listing baseball players and their statistics, including batting averages and home runs.

SIDELINES

Banks Set for Italy

BOLOGNA, Italy (AP) — Two former NBA players, Gene Banks with Arimo Bologna and Larry Drew with Scavolini Pesaro, have signed to play with Italian league teams. It was announced Wednesday.

For the Record

Fred Lynn will be eligible for post-season play if the Detroit Tigers win the American League East title, commissioner Peter Ueberroth said Wednesday. (AP) Bill Walton, the injury plagued center, will miss at least another season because of a foot operation, the Boston Celtics said. (AP)

Major League Leaders

Table listing major league leaders in various categories such as batting average, home runs, and RBI.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table listing national league standings and player statistics.

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